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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COLLEGE, SOCIAL,
UNIVERSITY AND CHURCH SETTLEMENTS.
COMPILED BY CAROLINE WILLIAMSON
MONTGOMERY, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FOR
THE COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED



PRINTED IN THE YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED
AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK.



25
Hull House,
Feb. '08.

Editor's Note

It was the intention of the compiler to make some distinction, through the inclusion or exclusion of settlements, by which a definition of a settlement could be reached. As returns to a circular of questions sent to each settlement came in, and were studied, and as prominent settlement workers were consulted in regard to certain requisites of a true settlement, and the manner in which various individual settlements met these requirements, it became apparent that lines of sharp division could not be drawn. There are settlements with no residents that have more truly the settlement spirit than many another with a number of resident workers. There are settlements with a definite propaganda which touch the life about them more closely than others that claim to hold themselves open to every desire of the neighborhood, regardless of creed, race or sex. Moreover, to judge fairly one must know work at first hand, and that of course is an impossibility in any such compilation. Even then, any decision must often depend upon personal feeling or predilection. Therefore it has been deemed wise to include in this fourth edition everything that calls itself a settlement. But that each reader may be able to draw his own conclusions, the editor has tried to show definitely and clearly under each settlement the character of its activities and the scope of its work, arranged from questions answered by the head resident of the settlement in question, as well as from printed reports. The number of resident and non-resident workers are given and the affiliations and support so far as feasible.

It becomes more and more evident, however, that the name "settlement" as well as the idea on which the movement is founded have been and are increasingly abused. The name has lost its significance. It is as anomalous as the term "college" in some states. Unfortunately, it has become the fashion for missions, schools, parish houses, institutions, and others to label themselves settlements. The name has acquired a certain prestige. Either its meaning will grow more and more indefinite or people will be willing to return to the old-fashioned terms. Mission is an honorable word and has an honorable inheritance. It is to be hoped that some that have been anxious to call themselves settlements will be willing to adhere to old terms. In spite of the looseness in the use of name and idea, which is perhaps more or less inevitable, so much of what is good has permeated the life and activities of many institutions that it is evident that the indirect influence of settlements is a factor not to be ignored.

That it is well nigh an impossibility to furnish an accurate or complete bibliography will be easily understood. The material is in pamphlets and circulars which do not find a place in public collections, and in periodicals which are too numerous and too incompletely catalogued to be trustworthy. It has not been possible to authenticate every reference obtained. Articles of the local daily press have been omitted as too inaccessible to be of value, except in the case of a few new settlements about which nothing else has been written.

As many articles have appeared which do not represent a settlement correctly from the point of view of the residents, each settlement has been

asked to indicate the articles which have its sanction. This does not mean that other references under each settlement are not approved by it. The editor has not been able to make use of some clippings sent because there has been no clue to paper or magazine in which the article was published, and no date.

Aside from general information, the aim of this bibliography has been to be of special service to those new to settlement work or ideas. With this in view, there have been added writings which have grown out of the experience of residence, but which are not perhaps strictly about settlement work. These may be found under Hull House, South End House, Lincoln House, etc.

The older settlements are so often asked for lists of books suitable for those desiring to be settlement workers that the editor has added such an one compiled from lists furnished by some fifty head residents of experience. They are given in the order of the number of times they have been mentioned.

The editor wishes to extend hearty thanks to Miss Myrta Jones, who kindly superintended the printing of this bibliography, and to Miss Walker and Mr. Gavit, who permitted, through the secretary of the association, the use of the introductions (in a condensed form) which they furnished to the previous edition.

Corrections and additions will be gratefully received.

MRS. FRANK HUGH MONTGOMERY,
5548 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Copies of this bibliography may be obtained by sending ten cents each to the Secretary.

COLLEGE SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION

STANDING COMMITTEE:

<i>President :</i> VIDA D. SCUDDER	250 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.
<i>Vice-Pres. :</i> MARY KINGSBURY SIMKHOVITCH (MRS. V. G. SIMKHOVITCH)	248 East 34th St., New York City
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<i>Fifth Member :</i> HELEN ANNAN SCRIBNER (MRS. ARTHUR H. SCRIBNER)	10 West 43d St., New York City

The idea of a College Settlement was first discussed by Smith College students in 1887, and in the following year a plan was formulated and an appeal for money sent out. In October, 1889, the New York College Settlement was opened in Rivington Street, but it was not till May that there was any real organization among those interested in the maintenance of the settlement. The College Settlements Association was formed partly with the idea of organizing and supporting settlements, and further, as the report of the Electoral Board says, "to bring all college women within the scope of a common purpose and a common work. . . . To extend the educating power of the settlement idea is the object of the College Settlements Association. The Association would unite all college women, and all who count themselves our friends, in the trend of a great modern movement; would touch them with a common sympathy and inspire them with a common ideal."

The Association is represented by an Electoral Board, which apportions the funds, transacts the business and controls its general policy.

The Settlements included in the Association are the New York College Settlement, the Philadelphia College Settlement, and the Boston College Settlement, otherwise known as Dennison House. They are called *College Settlements* because they are chiefly controlled and supported by college women, although generous support is received from other sources, and residence is in no way restricted to college women.

INTRODUCTION TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

It is hardly possible to say with whom the modern settlement idea of educated people taking up their abode among the poorer or working classes originated, but it was in England that the movement took what may be regarded as its formal rise. Under the inspiration of the lofty social teachings of such men as Kingsley, Frederick Denison Maurice, Ruskin, and Thomas Hill Green, young students were fired for social service and sacrifice, and it was a logical result of this teaching and preaching that in 1867 Edward Denison, an Oxford student of wealth and position, offered himself to the Rev. John Richard Green, then vicar of St. Philips in Stepney, for residence, work and visitation in that parish. He lived there but a short time—his whole period of social service in a public way covered but two years and terminated in his untimely death—but at that time he conceived and discussed with his friends the project of such institutions among the poor as are now known by the name of social settlements. In 1875, to Rev. Samuel A. Barnett, then vicar of St. Jude's in Whitechapel, came Arnold Toynbee, a young tutor at Oxford, inspired with the same desire to share the life of the less favored classes. He, too, was able to spend but a short time in actual residence, and his life of active service was sadly brief, burned out at white heat; but in his short residence he became a brilliant leader of thought among the workingmen, and it was a fitting thing that ten years later the first social settlement, dedicated in Whitechapel to social unification by Canon Barnett, with whom the young tutor had served as Denison did with Green, should be named in his honor and as a memorial to his service, "Toynbee Hall."

Once started the movement was very rapid in development, and in three years had spread to the United States. The first true settlement in America was the College Settlement in Rivington Street, New York, although Hull House, Chicago, was opened in the same month. Everywhere the new method was recognized as of great promise for the future. It fitted into the new ideas and the new social mechanism, found its way into state and church and associative life, and proved its vitality by its ready adaptation to all sorts and conditions of men and communities. Nearly every denomination of Protestant Christianity now has its representative settlement, and there are those manned by representatives of the Roman Catholic Church, the Jewish faith and by non-religious folk as well.

Through stages of experiment, opposition and misunderstanding the movement has come to be dangerously popular. The method is being apotheosized at the expense of the simple spirit, and many of the so-called settlements are very far from the highest ideal. Yet to the settlement, modern social work owes a very large share of impulse and method, and the list of settlements which follows will serve to show how largely its suggestions have been accepted by churches and missions, and how it has spread with all its vital vigor to numerous large social centres on both sides of the Atlantic, and even to Japan.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(Settlements marked with a * (asterisk) have not replied to communications of editor.)

ALABAMA

CALHOUN

CALHOUN SCHOOL AND SETTLEMENT.

Calhoun, Lowndes Co., Alabama.

Incorporated, 1892, by Mabel W. Dillingham and Charlotte R. Thorn.

Principals, Rev. Pitt Dillingham and Miss Charlotte R. Thorn.

Number of residents, 18 seven months of the year, 6 the year round.

Distinctive work: "Building or stimulating the growth of a farm village through a school and neighborhood life."

"Coming back to Lowndes County is a crucial point. Calhoun stands or falls according to this text; its special business is furnishing leaders for its own county in Alabama. Its work, in short, is the work of a settlement. It does not seek to draw individuals from a large territory and then scatter them again over the various States of the South. It aims at the cabins near by. As little as possible of separate institutional life, as much as possible of neighborhood life with its own town and county, is its idea.

"Keep in touch with the homes and farms, the schools and churches, with all the life round about; change the spirit, raise the standards of the neighborhood life; these must be—object lessons in home life, farming, teaching and religious life—social structure to discharge social functions. But the minimum of machinery and the maximum of neighborly life is the aim.

"Enough has been said to indicate the task, the double nature, building the institutional object-lesson, bringing it to bear upon the surrounding life, helping those inside and outside the settlement."—*From Fourth Annual Report.*

— Authorized statements,

— Pamphlets.

— Annual reports by the principals published by George H. Ellis, Boston, Mass.

CALIFORNIA

LOS ANGELES

CASA DE CASTELAR.

428 Alpine Street, corner of Alpine and Castelar Streets. (Previous addresses: 1. Alpine and Cleveland Streets; 2. 629 New High Street; 3. Castelar and Ord Streets. All, with present address in same locality.)

Founded, February, 1894, by the Los Angeles Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, now under the Los Angeles Settlement Association.

Head resident, —

Number of residents, 3 women. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

The settlement activities include a district nurse, library, kindergarten, industrial work, clubs, baths.

"Casa de Castelar is located in a formerly favored but now decayed part of Los Angeles, in the midst of a cosmopolitan but largely Spanish-American population.

"During the past five years, Casa de Castelar has made remarkable progress and has become a permanent educational centre in the neighborhood. From a small beginning in one room, near Yale Street, the social and club work has increased until the present large sixteen-room house does not meet the need."—*Fifth Annual Report.*

— Authorized articles,

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Also. A Settlement in Adobe, Los Angeles, Cal. The Commons, Chicago, May, 1897.

WEST BERKELEY

WEST BERKELEY SETTLEMENT.

2015 8th Street, West Berkeley, Cal. (Previous addresses, corner Delaware and 6th Streets, and University Avenue, near 14th Street.)

Founded, 1894, by David Barrows and Miss Wambold, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. of the University of California and an advisory board composed of citizens of East Berkeley and professors in the State University.

Head resident, Ruby A. Widd. (Former head resident, Wm. L. Collier.)

Number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

The settlement work is composed of a civics club, scroll sawing, vocal music, bookkeeping, hammock weaving, sewing, cooking, millinery, and a mother's club.

"The settlement work in West Berkeley is carried on entirely by students of the University of California. Recently, through the generosity of private persons, we have moved to a larger house, where we have two resident students. Materials have been provided for extending our work, and the coming year promises to be very prosperous. The club work is not carried out along religious lines. We have a small library and a reading-room."—*Head Resident*.

Authorized articles,

— Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTH PARK SETTLEMENT.

84 South Park, San Francisco, Cal. Also Boys' Club, 740 Bryant Street, San Francisco. (Former address, 15 South Park.)

Opened, January, 1895, by San Francisco Settlements Association.

Head resident, Dr. Dorothea Moore. (Former head resident, Mrs. Maria C. Schermerhorn.)

Number of residents, 7. Number of non-resident workers, 100.

The departments of work are in many cases unique. They include printing, chair-caning, charcoal drawing, leather sewing, mechanical drawing, carpentry, basket work, shopping bags, plain and fancy sewing, rope mat-making, hammock making, choral singing, cooking, shorthand, classes in mandolin and guitar, literature, dressmaking, clay modeling, flower slipping and planting, painting, history, dancing, drawing, a military drill with drum and bugle corps, a gymnasium and library.

"The distinctive work in 1898 was that of boys' and girls' clubs. Later, more social and municipal, but largely educational.

"To work with conditions as found, to turn present energy in the direction of a fuller social responsibility, and to place emphasis upon the educational and social side as its permanent side—this has been the aim of the past year—an aim directed by conviction as well as condition.

"The detail of the year, therefore, divides itself naturally into two lines—that which comes from the 'settling'—the feeling with and for our chosen residence—and that more enlarged civic action which includes the collaboration with the agencies of the churches, schools, libraries, and the local government."—*Fifth Annual Report*, April, 1899.

Authorized articles,

— Annual reports of the San Francisco Settlement Association.

— Issues of the South Park Press, published, beginning June, 1897, by the Caxton Club, of the Settlement.

Article, "South Park Settlement," Fannie McLean, *The Commons*, Chicago, June, 1897.

Article, *University of California Magazine*, October, 1898.

Article, *San Francisco Chronicle*, November 19, 1899.

Article, *Merchants' Association Review*, February, 1900.

OAKLAND

OAKLAND SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY THE MANSE.)

Northwest corner 3d and Linden Streets, Oakland, Cal. (Previous addresses, 1020 3d Street and 8th and Peralta Streets.)

Founded, February, 1895, through the efforts of Mr. Hinckley and Miss Norton. The settlement is now an incorporated body.

Head resident, Alice F. Coburn. (Former head residents, Mr. F. W. Hinckley and Miss Norton.)

Number of residents, 3 women. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

The work is distinctively with children under seventeen years of age, and comprises sewing, cooking, sloyd, basket weaving, rope mat-making, picture framing, kindergarten, embroidery, music and social clubs.

"The settlement has just moved into a new building of its own, the gift of Mr. S. T. Alexander. It has a beautiful gymnasium, with showers, lockers, bath; a kindergarten room built especially for this purpose, with many windows and means for proper ventilation; in addition, rooms equipped for debating society, cooking class, woman's club, library, art room, manual training. We are not in a slum district, as such a locality is not to be found in this city. Our neighbors are hard-working people, mostly Italian and Irish. The Italians are bootblacks, scavengers, vegetable and fruit dealers; the Irish and other nationalities are carpenters, painters, railroad men, masons, plasterers, a few clerks in grocery and dry goods stores, while many of the women work in the canneries."—*Head Resident*.

Authorized articles,
Annual reports.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT OF HARTFORD.

15 North Street (formerly 6 North Street), Hartford, Conn.

Opened, March, 1895, by Miss Davison (now Mrs. L. B. Paton) and Miss Hansell (now Mrs. F. A. Hastings, the Sociological Club of Hartford assuming responsibility for the rent for part of the second year.

Head resident, Mary Graham Jones.

Number of residents, 2 men, 2 women; total, 4. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

"The making of a home which shall be a social centre for the neighborhood" is the distinctive feature of the settlement. There are also classes in plain sewing, dressmaking, cooking, kitchen garden, music, singing, dancing, English, chair-caning, drawing, gymnastics. There is a library, bank, clubs, fresh-air work, and distribution of flowers.

Authorized articles,

Circulars and pamphlets.

Article, "Neighborhood Work," Hartford Post, May 12, 1895.

Article, "Hartford Social Settlement," Young People at Work, Hartford, May, 1896.

Article, Hartford Courant, December 7, 1899.

NEW HAVEN

LOWELL HOUSE.

202 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn.

Founded, January, 1900, by Alexander F. Irvine, under the auspices of the Fairhaven Congregational Church (2d).

Head resident, Dr. Julia E. Teele.

Number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 35.

Lowell House is situated in the midst of a population of ten thousand, the vast majority of whom are wage earners. There is no church in the Seventh Ward.

Its activities are: A dressmaking class for young women, a wood-carving class for boys, a sewing club for girls, a woman's club, a neighborhood club of workingmen which meets weekly to discuss social and municipal matters—composed of the various nationalities and religious beliefs, a boys' club, social clubs for girls, Saturday excursions, a dispensary, a bath-house for women and children, constant friendly visiting and neighborly fellowship, summer floralia.

—*Circular*.

Authorized articles,

Pamphlet issued by settlement.

Article in New Haven Journal and Courier, March 27, 1900.

Article in the Congregationalist, July 26, 1900.

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

CENTRAL SETTLEMENT.

1409 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Opened, April, 1897. Superintendent, Miss Bertha C. Morrison. (Former superintendent,
 Miss Mary J. Comstock.)
 Number of residents, 3 women. Non-resident workers, 1.

"This settlement is intended to assist in and supplement the work of the Open Church (Methodist Episcopal), of Wabash Avenue and 14th Street. There is a water-color class for girls and boys, a sewing class for girls, reading-room for men and boys, a playground, a gymnasium, a women's club which meets weekly, and a Monday evening Open Parliament at the church."—*Head Resident*.

CHICAGO COMMONS.

140 North Union Street, Chicago, Ill. New building, Grand Avenue and North Morgan Street. (Previous address, 124 West Erie Street. May-October 21, 1894.)
 Opened, May, 1894, by Rev. Graham Taylor and Rev. Herman F. Hegner. Independent and undenominational, but in cordial affiliation with Chicago Theological (Congregational) Seminary.
 Rev. Graham Taylor, D.D., resident warden.
 Number of residents: men, 7; women, 15; total, 22; exclusive of children. Number of non-resident workers, about 50.

Aside from the local activities, the distinctive work may be generalized in the phrase, "To add the spiritual function to the social environment; the social function to the religious movement."

The various sub-committees are on Interior Life; Finance; Educational; Social; Clubs, Junior: Boys'; Girls'; Young Women's; Young Men's; Women's; Men's: Kindergarten and Training School; Sunday Occasions; Literature; Library and Art; Publication and Propaganda; Local Charity; Summer Work.

"Five years of faith and free-will have these been, of struggle and patience and loyal fellowship, in the uncompelled attempt to live a normal life of human service in that part of the great city where we seem to be most needed, rather than where the neighborhood seems to offer the most of social prestige or of privilege.

"Several functions we have come to feel that the settlement performs more or less thoroughly, in addition to its more subjective aspect as a place and an occasion for the investment of personal and family home-life in the service of the many and for the recognition of indebtedness on the part of each to all for culture so-called, and educational privileges. Locally, it affords to individuals this, a more or less extensive and varied provision of classes, lectures, clubs, etc., opportunities to supply defects in the more formal education which early necessity of labor in self and home support cuts off, in the average working person's case, at the elements. Then, as a kind of neighborhood club house, it gives opportunity and provocation for acquaintance, sadly needed in districts like ours, where deadening isolation from wholesome contact with fellow-humans is hardly less common than in farthest rural districts.

"In the sphere of civic influence, we feel that the settlement has played a part.

"Highly as we may value our opportunities for direct influence in the local neighborhood, as high an estimate, if not higher, must be placed upon the opportunities for reflex influence upon the communities and individuals co-operating in the work, or even only hearing of its point of view and general progress.

"The notable fact in our present situation, full of promise for the permanency and effectiveness of our work, appears in the acquisition by the settlement, for a term of ninety-nine years without rental, of the strategically located site of the old Tabernacle (Congregational) church, at Grand Avenue

and North Morgan Street, upon which an adequate and attractive building is now in process of erection."—*Circular*, 1894—*Chicago Commons*—1900.

Articles which have the sanction of the settlement may be found in monthly issues of "The Commons."

See, also: Pamphlets, circulars, etc., issued by settlement, especially *Chicago Commons* (illustrated), published by The Chicago Commons Executive Committee, March, 1899.

Chicago Commons, Char. Rev. 4: 102-3 (Dec., 1894).

The Story of a Settlement, John P. Gavit, in *The Treasury*, New York, July, 1897.

Education at Chicago Commons, Herman F. Hegner, *Outlook*, New York, August 31, 1895.

Chicago Theological Seminary Year-Book, 1896-7.

The Chicago Seminary Settlement, Graham Taylor, *Advance*, Chicago, October 11, 1894.

A Christian Social Settlement. An interview with Professor Graham Taylor, by George T. B. Davis, in *Ram's Horn*, Chicago, July 10, 1897.

Chicago Commons. A Christian Settlement, John P. Gavit, *Our Day*, Chicago, February, 1897.

Graham Taylor, on Appreciation, Percy Alden, *The Commons*, Chicago, August, 1897.

Do You Know About This, Hattie Tyng Griswold, *Universalist Leader*, August 25, 1900.

*ELM STREET SETTLEMENT.

(Formerly Unity Settlement.)

80 Elm Street, Chicago, Ill.

Head resident, Mrs. Rutherford.

Opened as a settlement, November, 1895, under the direction of Mrs. Helen Campbell, and under the auspices of Unity Church, Chicago.

The distinctive work of the Elm street settlement is social, the departments including clubs and classes, day nursery, kindergarten, manual training, etc. The institution was originally the industrial school of the Unity church, and was founded in 1876. During many of the summer vacations a day school was carried on to take the children off the streets. It was under Mrs. Campbell's direction that the social and settlement character was first given to the work.

ST. ELIZABETH'S SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

317 Orleans Street, Chicago, Ill. (Previous addresses, 244 Orleans Street and 234 North Franklin Street.)

Opened, August 23, 1893, by the North Side Department of Philanthropy of the Catholic Woman's National League.

Head resident, Mrs. Cleary. (Former head residents, Miss H. Cussins, Miss E. Hanlon.)

Number of workers in residence, 3. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

The activities of this enterprise include a day nursery, kindergarten, kitchen garden, sewing school, mothers' club, penny savings bank, circulating library; also the dispensing of clothing, shoes and food to the needy. It is the expectation to add during the winter a boys' club, a lecture course and a sewing club.

Authorized articles,

— Yearly reports.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

(Formerly known as Epworth House.)

219-221 South Sangamon Street, Chicago.

Opened at 210 South Halstead Street, March 1, 1893, under the auspices of the M. E. Church. Subsequently moved to 49 Pearce Street, and in the fall of 1896 to present address. Became undenominational and independent in May, 1896. Rev. Dr. George W. Gray is resident director.

Number of residents, 4 men, 3 women; total, 7. Number of non-resident workers, 48.

This work is so closely allied with the general work of the Forward Movement in Chicago that it is impossible to distinguish the purely settlement activity. The latter includes physical, industrial, educational, social and spiritual work, and twenty-six sub-departments are actively organized. "Our distinctive work," says Dr. Gray, "is the spiritual development of the people through their felt wants."

Authorized statements,

— See circulars and bulletins of the Forward Movement.

The Forward Movement Magazine, issued quarterly.

GADS' HILL SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

869 West 22nd Street, Chicago, Ill.

Founded, May 1, 1898, by Mrs. E. P. Martin and by a board of directors of the business men or their representatives of the manufacturing and lumbering section of the community. Superintendent, Mark M. Thompson, M.D.

Number of residents, 3 men, 2 women; total 5. Number of non-resident workers, 7.

Distinctive work. Work with boys and summer outing during July and August.

"The object for which the Settlement Association is organized is to teach the duties and responsibilities of American citizenship by promoting social intercourse, industrial pursuits, temperance, and the mental and moral uplift of humanity."—*Pamphlet*.

Authorized articles,

— Pamphlets and Annual Outlook, October 2, 1899.

HELEN HEATH SETTLEMENT.

869 33d Place, Chicago, Ill.

Opened in October, 1895, under the direction of a committee of All Souls' Church (Independent), as a memorial to Mrs. Helen Heath.

Head resident, Mrs. Marion H. Perkins. (Former head resident, Dr. Levinda G. Brown.)

Number of residents, 4 women. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

The distinctive work of Helen Heath Settlement is the activity for the children of the neighborhood, in kindergarten, sewing and singing classes, manual training, library. There are also a woman's club and study classes.

Information concerning the settlement is found in the Annual Reports of All Souls' Church, for which address the pastor, Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, 3939 Langley Avenue.

HENRY BOOTH HOUSE.

135 West 14th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Founded, May, 1898, by the Society for Ethical Culture.

Director, Miss Mary S. Tenney. (Former director, W. H. Noyes.)

Number of non-resident workers, 30.

There are at present no residents, but the spirit of the House is so thoroughly that of a settlement that it is entitled to rank as such in the minds of some of the best settlement workers fully as much as some that claim more. Its activities embrace a kindergarten, manual training, sewing, knitting and dancing classes, gymnastics, concerts, women's literary and social club, library, reading and dramatics.

Authorized statements,

— Pamphlet published by committee January, 1900.

HULL HOUSE.

335 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

Founded, September, 1899, by Miss Jane Addams and Miss Ellen Gates Starr.

Head workers, Miss Addams and Miss Starr.

Number of residents, 7 men, 18 women; total, 25. Number of non-resident workers, 75.

Hull House has evening classes, manual training, a gymnasium, a coffee house, social clubs, music school, children's clubs, the Jane Club, playground, boys' clubs, dramatics, Froebel Association and kindergarten, and is the residence of the probation officers of the juvenile court and of a representative on the State Board of Charities.

Object of Hull House (as stated in its charter): "To provide a centre for a higher civic and social life; to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago."

"In its name, Hull House simply claims the long-familiar neighborhood title recalling the time, early in the sixties, when it was the home of Mr. Charles J. Hull. One glimpse of its pillared front, set well back from the street line of crowded shops, suggests all the strangely touching history through which the old house passed, until finally it became a tenement house and junk shop, and with its neighborhood took on an air of discouragement and decay and sordidness."—ALICE MILLER, in *Charities Review*, February, 1892.

"Hull House is neither a University Settlement nor a College Settlement; it calls itself a Social Settlement, and attempts to make social intercourse

express the growing sense of the economic unity of society. It is an attempt to add the social function to democracy."—JANE ADDAMS, in *Forum*, November, 1892.

No American settlement has been the subject of more articles and reviews in the press than has Hull House. A complete bibliography would fill many pages of this pamphlet. (All daily newspaper articles are here omitted.) See "Philanthropy and Social Progress" and "Hull House Maps and Papers," \$1.75, both published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

Articles by residents.

ADDAMS, JANE.

With the Masses, *Advance*, Chicago, February, 1892.

Hull House, Chicago; An Effort Toward Social Democracy, *Forum*, 14: 226, October, 1892.

Hull House, Art Work Done by. *Forum*, 19: 614 (July, 1895).

Why Ward Bosses Rule (extract from article in *Intern. Jour. Ethics*). *Outlook*, 58: 879-882 (April 2, 1898).

Women's Work for Chicago (Paragraphs on Hull House). *Municipal Affairs*, 2: 502-503 (September, 1898).

EATON, ISABELLE.

Hull House and Its Distinctive Features, *Smith College Monthly*, April, 1894.

HOLBROOK, AGNES.

Hull House, *Wellesley Magazine*, January, 1894.

KELLEY, FLORENCE.

Description and Work of Hull House, *New England Magazine*, 18: 550-66 (July, 1898), *Il. Living Age*, 218: 138 (July 9, 1898).

MOORE, DOROTHEA.

A Day at Hull House, *Am. Jour. Soc.*, 2: 629-40 (March, 1897). *Il. Bibliography*, *Public Opinion*, 22: 366 (March 25, 1897).

STEVENS, ALZINA P.

Life in a Social Settlement, *Hull House, Chicago, Self-Culture Mag.* (Akron, O.), March, 1899.

Hull House in Civic Movements, excerpt from *March Self-Culture Mag.*, *Public Opinion*, 26: 333 (March 16, 1899).

Growth of Hull House, *Cur. Lit.* 26: 457 (N).

ZEMAN, MRS. J. HUMPAL.

Hull House, *Zenske Listy*, Chicago, *Dubna*, 1896.

Hull House and Its Civic Aspects, *Pub. Opin.*, 20: 364-5, March 19, 1896.

See also:

Hull House Bulletin, monthly (except summer), circulars, syllabi, art catalogues and programs of Hull House, to be had at that address.

A Chicago Toynbee Hall, Leila G. Bedell, *Woman's Journal*, Boston, May 5, 1889.

A Home on Halsted Street, Mary H. Porter, *Advance*, Chicago, July 11, 1889.

The Chicago Toynbee Hall, *Unity Chicago*, March 15, 1890.

The Toynbee Idea, Rev. J. Frothingham, *The Interior*, Chicago, July 7, 1890.

A Toynbee Hall Experiment in Chicago, Eva H. Brodlique, *The Chautauquan*, September, 1890.

Hull House, *Altruistic Review*, Springfield, Ohio, October, 1890.

Personal Philanthropy, Allen B. Pond, *Plymouth Review*, November, 1890.

Hull House, Emily A. Kellogg, *Union Signal*, Chicago, January 22, 1891.

The Working Girls of Chicago, Katharine A. Jones, *Review of Reviews*, New York, September, 1891.

Hull House, Alice Miller, *The Charities Review*, New York, February, 1892.

Household Labor, *Union Signal*, Chicago, February 4, 1892.

Hull House, *The Interior*, Chicago, April 28, 1892.

Among the Poor of Chicago, Joseph Kirkland, *Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1892.

Glimpse into Hull House Life, *The Churchman*, New York, July 30, 1892.

The Spectator, *Christian Union*, New York, August 27, 1892.

And Not Leave the Other Undone, *Advance*, Chicago, October 20, 1892.

Hull House, *Labor Leader*, Boston, November, 1892.

Hull House, *Illustrated Christian World*, Dayton, O., November, 1892.

A Valuable Institution, B. F. Underwood, *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, Chicago, November, 1892.

Social Settlements, *The Churchman*, New York, November 24, 1892.

Chicago's Gentle Side, Julian Ralph, *Harper's Magazine*, July, 1893.

Democracy in Social Life Coming, *Religio-Philosophical Journal*, Chicago, March 29, 1893.

Hull House, Henry B. Learned, *Lend a Hand*, Boston, 10: 318 (May, 1893).

The World's Fair Congress of Social Settlements, *Unity*, Chicago, July 27, 1893.

The Civic Life of Chicago, *Review of Reviews*, New York, August, 1893.

Hull House, Chicago, *The Unitarian*, Boston, September, 1893.

Hull House, Graham Taylor, *The Church at Home and Abroad*, Philadelphia, February, 1894.

Social Settlements and City Missions, Frank A. Manny, *University of Michigan*, April, 1894.

Home Rule in Cities, E. E. Hale, *The Cosmopolitan*, New York, April, 1894.

The Social Settlement, *The New Order*, Chicago, April 26, 1894.

Hull House, *The Confectioner*, Baker and American Caterer, Chicago, July 1, 1894.

Lighthouses of Chicago, Bertha Damaris Knobe, *Union Signal*, Chicago, July 26, 1894.

The New Social Movement, W. D. Johnston, *Brown Magazine*, Providence, R. I., November, 1894.

Successful Co-operation, *The Age*, January 19, 1895.

Per Gli Italiani Poveri, L'Italia, Chicago, February 17, 1895.

Hull House, Emily Herndon, *Christian Union*, 45: 351, February 20, 1895.

How to Help Friendless Girls, *The Temple Magazine*, Philadelphia, April 25, 1895.

Art and the Masses, *The Forum*, New York, July, 1895.

- Hull House and Its Founder, Chicago Woman's News, July 20, 1895.
 Civic Federation of Chicago, The Outlook, New York, July 27, 1895.
 Hull House, The Outlook, New York, August 3, 1895.
 Clergymen as Garbage Inspectors, The Outlook, New York, August 17, 1895.
Condition de la Femme aux Etats-Unis, Section V, Hull House, Th. Bentzon, Extrait du
Revue des Deux Mondes, 1er Juillet, 1894.
 Chicago's Other Half; Maps and Papers of Hull House, Max West, Dial, Chicago, 18:239,
 April 16, 1895.
 A Circulating Picture Gallery, Hull House, Lucy Monroe, Cur. Lit., 19:46, January, 1896.
 Settlers in the City Wilderness (Hull House), Atlantic, 77:118:23 (January, 1896).
 The Higher Life of Chicago (Hull House, Its Work), Melville E. Stone, Outlook, 53:327-8
 (Feb. 22, 1896), II.
 Hull House and Its Work, M. E. Stone, Outlook, 53:327-8 (February 22, 1896), II.
 A Social Settlement, John Southworth, The Commercial Travelers' Home Magazine, March,
 1896.
 Hull House, *elle sociale Colonie* in Chicago von Dr. Kurt Laves, *Beilage zur Allgemeinen*
Zeitung, München, Montag, 9 März, 1896.
 Furnishings of Hull House, Harper's Bazaar, 29:303 (April 4, 1896).
 Hull House and Its Founder, Young Women, Chicago, May, 1896.
 Hull House, M. B. Powell, Godey's Magazine, May, 1896.
 Hull House, a Social Settlement, A. L. Muzzey, Arena, 16:432-8 (August, 1896).
 Ward Boss and Hull House, R. S. Baker, Outlook, 58:769-71 (March 26, 1897).
 Hull House, Chicago, Edith Heyer, Altruist, 5:14 (October, 1897).
 A Social Settlement Appointee, Outlook, 59:401 (June 11, 1898).
 Auditorium for Dramatic Purposes, Hull House, Chicago, Charities Review, 8:307 (Septem-
 ber, 1898).
 The Workings of Hull House, Giselle D'Unger, Carter's Monthly, December, 1898.
 Hull House, Public Opinion, 26:333 (March 16, 1899).
 Hull House, Tenth Anniversary, Harper's Bazar, 32:974 (November 11, 1899).
 Chicago's First Social Settlement, A. L. Muzzey, Leslie's Weekly, 85:350 (November 25, 1897).
 Music at Hull House, W. S. B. M., Music, 17:178-82 (December, 1899).

(The following additional articles, growing out of the experience of residence, will be help-
 ful to all settlement workers.)

ADDAMS, JANE.

- A Belated Industry, Am. Journ. of Sociol., 1:536-550 (March, 1896).
 Ethical Survivals in Municipal Corruption, Intern. Journ. of Ethics, 8:273-291 (April, 1898).
 Significance of Organized Labor, Monthly Journ. Internat. Ass. of Machinists (September,
 1898, Vol. X, No. 9).
 The College Woman and the Family Claim, The Commons, Chicago, September, 1898.
 Christmas Fellowship, Unity, Chicago, 185-187 Dearborn Street, December 22, 1898.
 Democracy or Militarism, Liberty Tract, No. 1, 1899, Central Anti-Imperialism League,
 Chicago.
 Trades Unions and Public Duty, Am. Journ. Sociol., 4:448-462 (January, 1899).
 Syllabus of Lectures on Democracy and Social Service. (Apply at Hull House.)
 The Subtle Problems of Charity, Atlantic Monthly, 83:163-173 (February, 1899).
 The Charity Visitor's Perplexities, extract from February Atlantic, Outlook, 61:598-600
 (March 11, 1899).

KELLEY, FLORENCE.

- The Working Boy, Am. Journ. Sociol., 2:358-368 (November, 1896).
 Child Labor Law, Am. Journ. Sociol., 3:490-501 (January, 1898).

MOORE, E. C.

- Social Value of the Saloon, Am. Journ. Sociol., 3:1-12 (July, 1897).

* MAXWELL STREET SETTLEMENT.

- 270 Maxwell Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Opened, November 11, 1893, by Mr. Jacob Abt and Mr. Jesse Lowenhaupt.

The settlement is in a densely populated Jewish quarter, and its work is
 largely educational. A cottage in the rear of the settlement house was thrown
 open as a men's club, October 20, 1897.

See announcements, circulars, etc., and for a full description of the work, the pamphlet,
 "Social Settlements and the Labor Question," reprinted from the Proceedings of the Twenty-
 third Conference of Charities and Correction. The Commons, Chicago, 25 cents.

MUTUAL BENEFIT HOUSE.

- 531 West Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
 Opened, July, 1897, the outgrowth of a work by a band of King's Daughters in working
 girls' club.
 Head resident, Mrs. Mary E. Williamson.
 Number of residents, 2 men, 4 women; total, 6. Number of non-resident workers, 6.

The departments of work are a kindergarten, children's club, young
 women's clubs, library, penny savings bank, Sunday afternoon concerts,
 cooking, sewing, gymnasium, mothers' meetings, health meetings. The chief
 emphasis is laid on the work with the children.

- Authorized articles.
 — Reports, circulars.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

1224 West 67th Street, Chicago, Ill. (Previous address, 1550 60th Street.)

Opened, October, 1896, by Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Van Der Vaart, under the auspices of the Young People's Society of the Universalist Church, of Englewood, Chicago, and with the assistance of teachers of the Perkins, Bass and D. S. Wentworth public schools.

Head resident, Mrs. Harriet M. Van Der Vaart.

Number of residents, 1 man, 2 women; total, 3. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

The settlement has a kindergarten, library, social clubs for women and young people, industrial school, drawing, choral, manual training and basket weaving classes. "To bring together for mutual benefit people of different classes and conditions is declared to be the distinctive purpose of the settlement."

Authorized articles,

Annual Prospectus of the Stewart Avenue Universalist Church, Chicago.

Articles in the weekly Messenger, published by the church.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

252 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Former addresses, Rice Street and Division Street.)

Founded, 1891, by Charles Zeublin, under the auspices of the Northwestern University Settlement Association.

Head resident, _____ (Former head residents: Henry F. Ward, Mrs. M. E. Sly, Clark Tisdell, Charles Zeublin.)

Number of residents, 3 men, 5 women, 2 children; total, 10. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

The departments of the work are clubs for all ages and sexes, educational classes, domestic science, kindergarten, music, picture loan library, savings bank, day nursery, coffee house.

"The Northwestern University Settlement was the second settlement established in Chicago, and is located in the Sixteenth Ward in the northwest side of the city. It is a ward of working people, eager in the main to get on in the world, and ready to co-operate for better social and civic conditions in their neighborhood and district. The population is almost entirely foreign, made up of about 40,000 Poles, 15,000 Germans and 12,000 Scandinavians, with a sprinkling of other nationalities. There is a total population of about 70,000 people in the ward, which has an area of less than one square mile, giving the Sixteenth Ward the densest population in the city. * * * The growth of the settlement activities necessitates a suitable building as a permanent home. * * * Lots for the purpose have been selected; enough money is pledged to pay for them, and work toward securing the full amount needed for building and lots, about \$40,000, will be continued during the present season."—*Circular No. 8*, September, 1899.

Authorized articles,

— Year books, circulars, announcements, etc.

— Northwestern Christian Advocate, October, 1896.

— The University Settlement, by Bishop J. H. Vincent. Published by G. Curtis & Jennings, Chicago. Paper, net, 10c.

"The Neighbor," published monthly by the settlement.

ROUSE SETTLEMENT.

3213 Wallace Street, Chicago, Ill.

Founded, October, 1898, as a memorial to the Rev. John Rouse, M.A., Oxon., by Trinity Episcopal Church, under the direction of Rev. W. C. Richardson.

Number of non-resident workers, 33.

This mission has boys' and girls' clubs, cooking classes, mothers' meetings, a kindergarten, a circulating library, Sunday-school, and a reading-room, and hopes ultimately to have resident workers.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO SETTLEMENT.

4638 Ashland Avenue and 4630 Gross Avenue, Chicago, Ill. (Previous address, 4655 Gross Avenue.)

Founded in January, 1894, by the Philanthropic Committee of the Christian Union of the University of Chicago. Head resident, Miss Mary E. McDowell.

Number of residents, 1 man, 6 women; total, 7. Non-resident workers: from the University of Chicago, 40; outside of the University, 34.

Distinctive work: "Social and neighborhood."

"From its experiences of the past six years the settlement has concluded that all of its activities have social possibilities and that educational efforts are

more effectual if made in the atmosphere of genial fellowship."—MISS MARY E. McDOWELL.

Perhaps the spirit of this settlement can be summed up no better than in the Civic Creed written by the head resident :

"God hath made of one blood all nations of men, and we are His children, brothers and sisters all. We are citizens of these United States, and we believe our flag stands for self-sacrifice for the good of all the people. We want, therefore, to be good citizens of our great city, and will show our love for her by our works.

"Chicago does not ask us to die for her welfare ; she asks us to live for her, and so to live and so to act that her government may be pure, her officers honest, and every corner of her territory a place fit to grow the best men and women, who shall rule over her."

The account of the settlement found in the President's Report of the University of Chicago, July, 1899, pp. 208-216, is the authorized report.

See also circulars and programmes, also, especially, report for 1896.

—University of Chicago Settlement, Kingdom, Minneapolis, October 18, 1895.

The University's Spiritual Debt, Mary E. McDowell, in the University of Chicago Weekly. Chicago Record, December 9, 1896.

Mary E. McDowell, a Settlement Worker, John P. Gavit, The Commons, January, 1898.

Y. W. C. A. SETTLEMENT.

474 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Founded, June, 1899, by the North Side Young Women's Christian Association, under the auspices of the American Committee of Young Women's Christian Associations.

Head resident, Eliz. Penfield Hyatt. (Former head resident, Clara Hale Morse.)

Number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

All the work is on an "evangelical basis," and is divided into social, educational, physical and religious departments.

Authorized articles,

—Association Students in Residence, by Eliz. Wilson, Evangel, 1312 Champlain Building, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS

THE FLANNER GUILD.

819 Rhode Island Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Opened, March 5, 1900, by private help, under the general direction of the United Charity Organization.

Chairman: W. T. B. Williams.

Mr. Williams writes: "So far there are only tentative efforts. We have a reading-room, games and occasional social gatherings. This work is among colored people (negroes) entirely, and is being conducted by colored people. The committee in charge is composed entirely of colored persons, and the workers are all colored. The aim will be to develop colored residents also. To this end the Charity Organization will assist by giving a suitable person some special training. At present we have arranged to have twelve ladies take the work for two weeks each. We hope to develop a regular resident worker."

INDIANA AVENUE NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

905 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. (Previous addresses, 610 West North Street and 631 Indiana Avenue.)

Founded, December, 1897, by Misses S. Cotton and Mary Smith, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society.

Head resident, ———

Number of residents, 2 men, 6 women ; total, 8. Number of non-resident workers, 3.

The departments of the work are dime savings association, kindergarten, reading-room, sewing classes, lectures, entertainments, gymnasium, boys' club, and, chiefly, working girls' home.

THIRD CHRISTIAN CHURCH NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

1537 North Arsenal Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Founded, November, 1899, by the Third Christian Church, Indianapolis.

Head resident, Mrs. Francis D. Elliott.

Number of residents, 2 men, 3 women, 2 children; total, 7. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

The work consists of kindergarten, gymnasium, public library delivery room, reading-room, industrial class, entertainments, Sunday-school.

TERRE HAUTE

TERRE HAUTE SETTLEMENT.

28 North First Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Opened, March 6, 1896, by Judge D. N. Taylor, after a public meeting to arouse interest. It is supported by public subscription.

Head resident, Miss Mary T. McComb.

Number of residents, 1 woman. Number of non-resident workers, 23.

The work includes night school and industrial classes and weekly entertainments, but the chief stress is laid upon the industrial training. The settlement has printed no reports as yet.

IOWA

DES MOINES

ROADSIDE SETTLEMENT.

720 Mulberry Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

Founded, October, 1896, by the King's Daughters' Union. It is now managed by the Roadside Settlement House Association, with a board of twenty-one directors.

Head resident, Clara L. Adams. (Former head resident, Charles Lynde.)

Number of residents, 4 women. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

The house has a day nursery, library, penny provident fund, clubs and classes of various sorts, sacred concerts.

"He was a friend to man and he lived in a house by the side of the road."
—"A bar of Homer's music, drifted down the centuries, has been caught up and is being resung in a corner of this ordinary, prosperous Western city, taking concrete form in a settlement house on the corner of Eighth and Mulberry, close to the business centre and adjoining a district of railroad employes, and not far away from a region called 'below the dead line.'"

Authorized articles,

Roadside House Settlement, The Commons, Chicago, August, 1897; articles in Des Moines Leader, January 10, 1897; Burlington Hawkeye, February 14, 1897.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

324 East Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.

Opened, October, 1897, by Archibald A. Hill, under private auspices.

Head resident, Mary D. Anderson. (Former head resident, Archibald A. Hill.)

Number of residents, 3 women. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

The work is educational, industrial and social. There is rather a mixed nationality, but the Jews predominate. It has clubs for various ages and sexes, manual training, sewing, kitchen garden, embroidery, dancing, singing, English classes, a library and a penny provident fund, observation walks, friendly visiting, and tutoring of backward children in the grade schools.

"The growth of the work has been internal rather than external. With only the same number of rooms and about the same equipment at its disposal, the house is reaching a constantly increasing number of people, and in a constantly deeper and better relation."

"In April, Mr. A. A. Hill, the founder, was called to a similar position in New York. At first it seemed inevitable that this loss would mean the closing of Neighborhood House. The very loss and threatened danger proved so stimulating that, within a month, it was made possible to continue the house another year."—*Report*, 1900.

Authorized articles,

Annual reports, 1898, 1899, 1900.

Louisville Courier Journal, May 2, 1897.

Louisville Courier Journal, February 4, 1900.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS

KINGSLEY HOUSE.

1202 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La.

Opened October 10, 1899.

Head resident, Katharine W. Hardy.

Number of residents, 5 women. Number of non-resident workers, 6.

The work consists of clubs for boys, girls, men and women, a circulating library, doctor's office hours once a week, Sunday evening hour for children.

"Our settlement is only an experiment. It originated in the thought of three of the residents. The house was given for one year by the Diocesan Free Kindergarten Board of Managers. The residents, four of whom are kindergartners, give their leisure to this work. It has thus far been principally social."—*Head Resident*.

MAINE

PORTLAND

FRATERNITY HOUSE.

75 Spring Street, Portland, Me. (Previous address, 14 Free Street, Portland.)

Founded, 1871, by the Unitarian and Universalist churches, and maintained by local subscription.

Director, Miss E. F. Baker.

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

There are a number of settlement activities in this work: a sewing school, kindergarten, kitchen garden, penny savings bank, social clubs, cooking schools, dressmaking and millinery classes and evening school.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

LAWRENCE HOUSE.

816 West Lombard Street, Baltimore, Md. (Previous address, 214 Parkin Street.)

Founded, in 1892, by Rev. Edward A. Lawrence. It is supported by the Lawrence Memorial Association, consisting of five societies, viz., Y. M. C. A. of Johns Hopkins University, College Settlements Association Chapter in Women's College of Baltimore, Christian Endeavor Societies of Association Congregational Church, Harlem Avenue Christian Church and Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church.

Number of residents, none at present. Number of non-resident workers, 65.

The President of the Association writes:

"No residents have been in Lawrence House since Mr. Lawrence's death. The work (exclusively for children) has been carried on by non-resident workers. A neighborhood missionary, who may or may not reside in the new house, will be engaged next year. There may be other residents. Our work is changing from that of a mission to a true settlement."

Authorized statements,

— Annual reports.

LOCUST POINT SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Locust Point Social Settlement, 1409 Hull Street, Baltimore, Md.

Opened, April 2, 1896, under the leadership and inspiration of Mrs. J. S. Dinwoodie, with the assistance of a committee.

Present head worker, Miss Mary B. Lamb. (Previous head workers, Mrs. Dinwoodie, Mrs. Kate Gardner, Miss Maud Mowbray, Miss Lura T. Will and Mrs. Ringgold.)

Number of residents, 1. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Distinctive work, clubs and classes with the children. The object has been "to maintain a Christian home and neighborly relations with the community."

Authorized accounts,

— Circulars of March, 1897, April 1, 1898, and October 1, 1899.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

BEN ADHEM HOUSE.

Mall Street, Roxbury, Boston, Mass. (Previous address, 24 Mall Street, Roxbury.)
 Founded, November 30, 1895, by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ashton and Mr. E. A. Pennock.
 Director, Willard H. Ashton.
 Number of residents: men, 2, women, 1; total, 3. Non-resident workers, 7.
 Distinctive work, "Elevating the family."

Authorized statements,

— First Annual Report, February, 1897. (Out of print.)

Work of Ben Adhem House, Helen L. Manning, Journal of Practical Metaphysics, Boston, November, 1896.

DENISON HOUSE.

(BOSTON COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.)

91 and 93 Tyler Street, Boston, Mass.

Opened, December 27, 1892, under auspices of the College Settlements Association. Named in honor of Edward Denison.

Head worker, Miss Helena S. Dudley.

Number of residents, 1 man, 13 women; total, 14. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

A kindergarten, reading-room, clubs and classes of many kinds, sloyd, kitchen garden, social science, conferences, neighborhood parties, stamp savings bank and gymnastics are among the active interests of the settlement. Its distinctive work is neighborhood sociability.

"This program of the organized work of the settlement is the framework around which the more vital parts are built up. These consist of intimate personal relations of friend to friend, and cannot be published in any report. The settlement has developed almost unconsciously as many departments of activity as a large institution; a department of industrial and domestic art, a department of college extension, a department of children's clubs, etc. Created, they must be well organized and directed, that the people profiting by them may receive the best which modern educational science on all these different lines can offer."—*Tenth Annual Report of C.S.A.*

The settlement has taken much interest in the labor movement, and has had opportunity to co-operate helpfully in many ways. Several residents have been delegates to the Central Labor Union, and matters of importance to the working people have been helpfully discussed at the economic meetings in the settlement, at which representatives of various classes have met on a neutral ground and discussed these questions from many points of view. Educational classes, etc., have been carried on in the usual ways with good success.

— See Annual Reports of the College Settlements Association, containing reports of head workers.

New College Settlement, The Churchman, New York, November 26, 1892.

Denison House, E. E. Brown, The Churchman, New York, March 10, 1894.

Denison House, Christian Intelligencer, New York, August 15, 1894.

Six Months at Denison House, Caroline L. Williamson, Wellesley Magazine, February 9, 1895.

Public Library Delivery and a Happy Place for Children, Boston Transcript, July 26, 1895.

A Happy Place for Children, Transcript, August 9, 1895.

Circulars to Candidates for Residence, 1895, 1897.

Circular concerning No. 91 Tyler Street, October, 1895.

Relief Work carried on in the Wells Memorial Institute (under the management of Denison House, Boston) by Helena S. Dudley. American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. Price, 25 cents.

Women's Work in Boston, H. S. Dudley, Municipal Affairs, 2: 493-6, September, 1898.

Denison House, Kingsley House Record, Pittsburgh, February, 1900.

DOROTHEA DIX HOUSE.

(A CHILDREN'S SETTLEMENT.)

14 East Brookline Street, Boston, Mass. (Previous addresses, 13 Warrenton Street and 72 Chandler Street.)

Founded, January 20, 1893, by Rev. W. W. Locke.

Head resident, Miss Nella Whipple. (Former head resident, Miss Julia Farrington.)

Number of residents, 5 women, 15 children; total, 20. Number of non-resident workers, 6.

Departments of work are day school, kindergarten, music, dancing, drawing, sewing, embroidery, French, a dramatic club and mothers' meetings.

"Children who live at the house are those whose parents are so engaged as to be unable to make a home for them. Last season these were 15 resident children, 6 day children, 60 club members. During the summer there were 30 children at Falmouth."—*Circular*, 1900.

ELIZABETH PEABODY HOUSE.

156 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass.

Opened, April 21, 1896, under the auspices of The Elizabeth Peabody House Association as a memorial to Miss Elizabeth Peabody.

Head resident, — (Former head residents, Miss Helen Willson, Miss Caroline M. Dresser.)

Average number of residents, 6.

This settlement is preeminently a kindergarten settlement. It has also stamp savings, classes in French, history, sewing, wood-carving, civil government and law, American literature, embroidery, painting, dancing, and clubs for various ages, most of which have in connection educational features. There is also a reading-room and a Sunday class in ethics.

The character of the neighborhood is almost entirely Jewish.

Authorized articles,

— Annual reports.

EPWORTH LEAGUE HOUSE.

34 Hull Street, Boston, Mass.

Opened, October, 1892, under the name "West End Settlement," at 1 Poplar Street; removed to 34 Hull Street in August, 1893. Absorbed the "Epworth League Settlement," formerly at 18 Charter Street, and founded in 1892. The work is supported largely by the Methodist churches of New England, and by friends in and of Boston University.

Head resident, Rev. Walter Morritt. (Former head residents, Robert Clark and E. J. Helms.)

Number of residents, 3 men, 5 women; total, 8.

The departments of the work are religious, educational, social, industrial, medical, "the development of the highest type of Christian citizenship, the breaking down of sectarian barriers" being the distinctive effort.

See reports from time to time in *Our City*, published by the Boston Missionary and Church Extension Society.

Epworth League Settlement in Boston, Dr. L. A. Banks, *Epworth Herald*, Chicago, February, 25, 1893.

A League Opportunity, Rev. S. W. Taylor, *Zion's Herald*, Boston, December 28, 1893.

See *The Work at Home*, Boston, October, 1894.

*HALE HOUSE.

6 Garland Street, Boston, Mass. (Formerly at 2 Decatur Street.)

Founded in November, 1895, by the Tolstoi Club, of which Dr. Edward Everett Hale was and is President, and named for him.

Miss Isabel A. Winston, head resident.

"We regard our neighborhood work, now in process of development, as our distinctive work," says Mr. Brown. Circulating library, penny savings bank, savings fund for adults, are successful enterprises. There are also the novel features of Round Table—a children's monthly social; Order of the Rainbow; a series of clubs for the study of literary masterpieces, local history, natural phenomena and the manual arts, all adapted to youthful minds and abilities; the "Boys' Orderly" junior good citizenship classes, federated under the leadership of a boy commander; a dramatic club of older girls; and a boys' carpentry class.

Hale House Log, first published in September, 1897.

LINCOLN HOUSE.

116-122 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Founded in 1895, under private auspices, as the outcome of a boys' club which was established in 1888. Director in Charge, William A. Clark.

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers: 75 volunteers, 15 paid; total, 90.

Lincoln House claims that it is no longer a settlement because it has no resident workers, but its spirit is so essentially that of a true settlement and its work so helpful to many other settlements that it is included in this bibliography. Handicraft classes are the distinguishing feature of the work. There are eighteen distinct courses, representing an ascending scale of creative work from the kindergarten up. There are fifty clubs and classes, with one thousand

members. There is an employment bureau, a dispensary, vacation house work in the country and play classes in town in the summer.

- Authorized articles,
 - Annual Bulletin, which is very full.
 - Lincoln House Review.
 - Lincoln House Monthly.
 - See also Lincoln House, Kingsley House Record, Pittsburgh, March, 1900.
 - Social Work—Twelve Monographs.
 - 1899-1900. Ten cents a copy. Apply to Boston Editor, 120 Shawmut Avenue.

SOUTH END HOUSE.

(FORMERLY CALLED THE ANDOVER HOUSE.)

(Women's Residence, see below.)

6 Rollins Street, Boston, Mass.

Founded, 1890, by President William J. Tucker, of Andover Theological Seminary, under the auspices of the South End House Association.

Head resident, Robert A. Woods.

Number of Residents: men, 5; women, 3; total, 8. Number of non-resident workers, 35.

"The work of the House has its best meaning therefore in being social, in the strict sense of the word, rather than either charitable or educational."—*Sixth Yearly Report*, January, 1898.

"The policy of the settlement has been to scatter its points of attack. There are now three of these: the first the residence at No. 6 Rollins Street, where there is a lending library, a circulating collection of pictures, and a savings bank, besides large and beautiful rooms for social gatherings, offices for the head of the House and the Secretary, a room equipped with a sociological library, maps, etc., for use in connection with the work of investigation, and living quarters for six residents; the second, a remodeled tenement house at 611 Harrison Avenue, where there is a free reading-room for men, a kindergarten room which is also used for a club room, and a workshop for manual training; and the third, Marenholz House, at No. 2 James Street, Franklin Square, a residence for kindergartners who assume charge of the work among the younger children."—*Seventh Yearly Report*, February, 1899.

"Four new residents have been added to the permanent settlement staff. Two of these are women, who live in the Women's Residence at 43 East Canton Street.

"The Club Building, at 611 Harrison Avenue, is now used practically to its full capacity. Partly on this account, partly from a desire to penetrate more deeply into the recesses of the local life, a number of small centres have been scattered throughout the neighborhood—five home libraries, two stamp savings stations, a boys' club and two small playgrounds."—*Eighth Annual Report*, 1900.

"The annual report of the House is the only authorized statement about its work."

~~Circulars, bulletins and reports of the Andover House Association, and of the South End House, succeeding it.~~

Andover House Association, R. A. Woods, Andover Review, January, 1892.

Andover House of Boston, R. A. Woods, Charities Review, New York, January, 1893.

Editorial, Christian Union, New York, February 11, 1893.

University Settlements, Andover House, Boston, Lend a Hand, 11: 183 (1893).

Andover House of Boston, William J. Tucker, Scribner's, March, 1893.

Andover House, R. A. Woods, Advance, Chicago, October 11, 1894.

Country Week, by William I. Cole, South End House Bulletin No. 9, reprinted from the New England Magazine, July, 1896.

South End House, Lend a Hand, 16: 142 (February, 1896).

South End House, Boston, R. A. Woods, Kingsley House Record (Pittsburgh), April, 1900.

The City Wilderness. A Settlement Study. With maps and plans. Edited by Robert A. Woods, Head of the House. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Vol. I., The South End; Vol. II., The North and West Ends.

SOUTH END HOUSE WOMEN'S RESIDENCE.

43 East Canton Street, Boston, Mass.

Founded, January, 1900, by the South End House Association.

Head resident, Miss Anne Withington.

Number of residents, 3 women. Number of non-resident workers, 35.

The work consists of clubs and classes for young women and children, neighborhood work, stamp savings collecting in factories, etc., social evenings and dramatics.

SOUTH END HOUSE PUBLICATION.

By ROBERT A. WOODS.

English Social Movements. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons; London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. 1891.*The Social Awakening in London*, being Chapter I in "The Poor in Great Cities." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1893.*The University Settlement Idea*, being Chapter III in "Philanthropy and Social Progress." Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 1893.*The Republic of Letters.* Pamphlet. Boston: Christian Social Union, 1 Joy Street. 1897.*University Settlements; their Point and Drift.* Pamphlet. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, published for Harvard University. 1899.

By ALVAN F. SANBORN.

Moody's Lodging House, and other Tenement Sketches. Boston: Copeland & Day. 1896.

By WILLIAM I. COLE.

The Public Charitable Institutions of Boston. A Series in the *New England Magazine*. 1897-9.*Public Baths in Boston.* A City Document. Boston: The Municipal Printing Office. 1899.

By HAROLD K. ESTABROOK.

Some Slums in Boston. Pamphlet. Boston: Twentieth Century Club, 14 Ashburton Place. 1898.

By RESIDENTS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE SOUTH END HOUSE.

*Bulletins of the House.*I. *A Guide to Evening Classes in Boston.* Compiled by William A. Clark. 1893.II. *The Unemployed in Boston.* 1894.III. *University Settlements as Laboratories in Social Science.* By Robert A. Woods. 1894.IV. *Report on Boston Evening Schools.* By William A. Clark. 1894.V. *Two Studies Among Boys.* By Alvan F. Sanborn. 1894.VI. *The Anatomy of a Tenement Street.* By Alvan F. Sanborn. 1895.VII. *A Study of Beggars and Their Lodgings.* By Alvan F. Sanborn. 1895.VIII. *A Study of Boston Evening Schools.* By William A. Clark. 1896.

IX. "Country Week." By William I. Cole. 1896.

X. *Italian Immigrants in Boston.* By Frederick A. Bushée. 1897.*The City Wilderness.* A Settlement Study. Edited by Robert A. Woods, Head of the House. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1898.

ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE.

2 Decatur Street and 3 and 5 Garland House, Boston, Mass. (Previous address, 7 Florence Street.)

Founded, 1891, by Rev. H. M. Torbert and Rev. C. H. Brent, under the auspices of the Boston Episcopal City Mission.

Number of residents, 5 men; number of non-resident workers, 30; total, 35.

Head residents, Rev. H. M. Torbert and Rev. C. H. Brent, associates.

The activities of St. Stephen's house are a daily kindergarten, an industrial school, clubs for boys and girls, a library, recreation classes, and the aim is "to reach the spiritual and moral nature through the social instinct; to win for Christ and His church, the social movement."

Authorized statements,

Report of work at St. Stephen's Church, Boston. 1899.

Some pages in "A City Wilderness," edited by Robt. A. Woods.

WILLARD "Y" SETTLEMENT.

11 Myrtle Street, Boston, Mass.

Founded, November 16, 1897, by Caroline M. Caswell, under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Massachusetts.

Head resident, Annie B. Westgate. (Former head resident, Caroline M. Caswell.)

Number of residents, 4 women. Number of non-resident workers, 7.

The house is a boarding home for young women earning not over \$5 a week. There are also classes and socials for the same, children's clubs and classes, kindergarten, kitchen garden, debating clubs, stamp-saving station, library clubs, flower mission and white shield work, and organization of temperance legions.

Reports from time to time in the *Union Signal*, Chicago.Supplement to *Our Message*, monthly, 171 Tremont Street, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE

*THE PROSPECT UNION.

744 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

Founded in January, 1891, by Rev. Robert E. Ely, Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, and a small group of Harvard students and workmen, with a view of joining hands in mutual helpfulness and co-operation. Mr. Ely is head worker.

"The promotion of brotherliness, especially between Harvard students and professors and the workingmen of Cambridge and elsewhere," is and has been from the beginning the aim of the Prospect Union. It combines features of social settlement and university extension work, and the four men residents upon the field clearly entitle it to status as a settlement. It differs from most settlements in being far more a men's and far less a children's work. Classes in elementary and advanced branches, lectures, concerts, entertainments, art exhibitions, smoke-talks, all combine to the main end of the encouragement and cultivation of natural, self-respecting, personal contact between men of different classes, nationalities, temperaments and conditions in life.

The building owned and occupied by the Union is the former city hall of Cambridge. The most conspicuous outgrowth of the Union's work is the American Co-operative Union, devoted to the encouragement of co-operation upon the Rochdale plan. A co-operative printing and a distributive society centre at the Union, and there also is published the American Co-operative News, the organ of the Co-operative Union.

See files of the Prospect Union Review and Cambridge Magazine.

Prospect Union Bulletin, beginning October, 1897, and monthly.

— The Prospect Union—Its Aims and Work, a booklet, by Robert E. Ely, to be published about December 1, 1897.

Prospect Union at Harvard, Rev. Louis F. Berry. Outlook, 63 : 691-3 (November 18, 1899).

MICHIGAN

DETROIT

* BEREAN SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

"Our Neighborhood Cottage," 642 Russell Street, Detroit, Mich.

Opened, December 4, 1896, by Mrs. Maud Reid Paige. A private enterprise. Miss Laura M. Peckham, head resident.

Social purity is the distinctive work of this settlement, the first in Detroit. It is avowedly Christian, and is in many senses a mission, being quite as well known under the name of the "Berean Mission," and in close alliance with the institution of that name which is next door. A Sunday kindergarten is carried on, and there is a cottage dispensary in addition to the usual club and class work. Emphasis is placed upon the problems of home-making.

Detroit Free Press, March 14, 1897—article on Social Settlements, with illustration of mission and settlement.

GRAND RAPIDS

BISELL HOUSE.

Ottawa Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Founded, October 12, 1897, by Circle of King's Daughters as a gradual growth from kindergarten and day nursery.

Head worker, Mrs. Mary Williams.

Number of residents, 2 men, 6 women, 1 child; total, 10. Number of non-resident workers, 20.

Distinctive work: To make an attractive place for the young men and boys of the neighborhood.

Authorized description of work in Reports 1897, 1898.

MINNESOTA

MINNEAPOLIS

UNITY SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

1616 Washington Avenue (North), Minneapolis, Minn.

1614 Washington Avenue (North), day nursery, workroom.

1627 Washington Avenue (North), gymnasium.

Founded, 1897, by the liberal churches of Minneapolis.

Head resident, Mrs. Helen Page Bates. (Former head resident, Rev. Howard MacQueary.)

Number of residents, 1. Number of non-resident workers: 4 paid workers, and a large number of volunteer workers and instructors.

This work has a day nursery, a kindergarten, workroom, gymnasium, and quite a full complement of clubs and classes.

The settlement is in the lumber mill district of Minneapolis, and in the midst of the saloon "patrol district," where drunkenness is common and there

are few uplifting agencies. Professors and students of the University of Minnesota co-operate in the class and club work.

Article "The Social Settlement and the Labor Problem," Kingdom, Minneapolis, October 21, 1897.

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

2501 South 2nd Street, corner Victor Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Formerly at 1510 Lafayette Avenue.)

Founded, October, 1895, as an outgrowth of the Working Girls' Free Library, established in 1886. Mrs. Lucy A. Wiggin, who founded the library, is president of the Settlement Association.

Head resident, Dr. Erasmus McGinnis. (Former head residents, Mrs. Lucy A. Wiggin and Miss Logie.)

Number of residents, 2 men, 2 women; total, 4.

There are a day nursery, a kindergarten, a Sunday-school and sewing school, clubs for boys, girls and mothers.

"The present workers are all people who follow their chosen profession and do what they can for settlement work. . . . The location of the settlement is in the midst of a large factory district made up of every nationality. . . . As our acquaintance has widened, the greater have we realized the value and need of real social work."—*Report for 1895-7*.

Authorized articles,

See leaflets, programmes and reports of the St. Louis Working Girls' Free Library, 1510 Lafayette Avenue.

—Year Book, 1898.

"Social Settlement," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October, 1895.

Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis, p. 2094.

Handbook of Social Settlements, p. 46.

ST. LOUIS SOCIAL SETTLEMENT LEAGUE.

Southwest corner 9th and Washington Streets, St. Louis, Mo. (Previous address, 11th and Franklin Streets, St. Louis, Mo.)

Founded, February, 1898, by Dr. Leon Harrison, under the auspices of Temple Israel and Jewish Night schools.

Head worker, J. W. Caldwell, A.M.

Number of residents, 1. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

Distinctive work, social and sociological.

"There is nothing at all of a charitable nature in the work. It is simply educational, and aims to give a chance for the best that is in any one to become fully developed. The only purpose of the whole thing is to keep people to a higher plane of thought and life."—*St. Louis Republic*, February 7, 1900—Social Settlement League.

The settlement has avoided publication, but it authorizes articles entitled "Social Settlement League," in St. Louis Post Despatch, February 7, 1900, and St. Louis Republic, February 7, 1900.

* ST. STEPHEN'S HOUSE.

6th and Rutger Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Founded as a Protestant Episcopal mission about 1886, developed upon more social lines after 1897. Now to be classed as practically a settlement. Rev. Gustavus Tuckerman in charge.

"An exact description of our work is hardly possible," wrote Mr. Tuckerman to the editor of the Bibliography, October 13, 1897, "owing to the transition through which this work is passing. Our efforts are directed toward adding to the original characteristics of the work as many as possible of the features pertaining to a social settlement, including much that up to the present time has been out of the question. Our distinctive work may be said to be the Christianizing of the people among whom the work is placed. In a word, my conception of the work is that of a social settlement on distinctively Christian lines, an attempt to realize the prayer, 'Thy Kingdom come,' toward the attainment of which realization the bath, kitchen, gymnasium, etc., are as necessary and as integral factors as the services of the Church." A new and thoroughly equipped building will supplant the three old shops that have been used for the work.

An illustrated article will shortly appear in The Churchman, New York.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN

GRAHAM TAYLOR HOUSE.

945 North 8th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Founded, February 1, 1896, by the faculty and students of the University of Nebraska.

Head resident, O. L. Anderson. (Former head resident, E. Foquet.)

Number of residents, 1 man, 1 woman; total, 2. Number of non-resident workers, 15.

"Lincoln seems perhaps scarcely large enough for a real settlement, being a city of only 55,000. We are settled in a community of some 600 Germans from Russia. This is purely a student undertaking. Students help with their presence at all our gatherings, and offer their services for instruction. Our more hopeful work is the industrial."—*Head Worker*.

The work is continuously reported in the columns of *The Nebraskan*, published at the University, address, Lincoln, Neb. See especially articles of November 6, 1896, December 4, 1896, January 8, 1897, and February 6, 1897.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE VALLEY

ORANGE VALLEY SOCIAL INSTITUTE.

33 Tompkins Street, Orange Valley, N. J.

Opened, April 1, 1897, under the auspices of a committee of citizens of Orange, N. J., now governed by a Board of Directors of the Settlement Association.

Head resident, Chas. H. Warner. (Former head resident, Bryant Venable.)

Number of residents, 1 man, 2 women; total, 3. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

There is a physical culture class, a kindergarten, boys' and young men's clubs, cooking classes, library, penny provident savings bank, mothers' meeting, dancing and bowling.

"Orange Valley includes the manufacturing district of the Oranges. In it are about ten large hat and box factories, around which are gathered a dense population of operatives. The crowded condition of the homes and the small incomes of the workers make it impossible for these people to provide for themselves the recreative and social surroundings that are both pleasant and profitable. At present, the saloon has alone taken advantage of the situation, and as a result there is much intemperance and consequent poverty of home comforts. To ameliorate such conditions the settlement was established. Its work is planned on the general line of college settlements; it is *personal*, not institutional; religious, but not denominational. Differing from most other settlements, it is unique in being located in a rural community, yet having the perplexing problems of city settlements."—*Head Worker*.

Authorized article,

~~was~~ Statement, March, 1899.

(Earlier reports not representative of present work.)

Other articles,

Article in *The Commons*, Chicago, July, 1897, gives an illustrated description of the work.

Orange Valley Social Institute, Orange, N. J. *Outlook*, 57: 1021 (D 25, 1897).

JERSEY CITY

WHITTIER HOUSE.

174 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Opened, in the People's Palace, December 20, 1893; removed to present address May 14, 1894; incorporated; a Board of Directors representing various parts of the State, composed of both men and women, while the Auxiliary is made up of women who live in Jersey City.

Head worker, Cornelia F. Bradford.

Number of residents, 3 men, 4 women; total, 7. Number of non-resident workers, 70.

"The distinctive work of this settlement is co-operation with State and municipal authorities. It has manual training, a kindergarten, classes in art, cooking, dressmaking, millinery, a boys' association, and social, education and musical departments. The Organized Aid Society of Jersey City, the Jersey State Legal Society and the State Consumers' League all hold their meetings here, and some of the residents are represented on every one of these boards. Indeed, whatever is going on in the city to uplift humanity, whether it be carried on by the Salvation Army, by the Street Cleaning

Department, or by any other one of the municipal departments, Whittier House is quite sure to be called upon or to be represented in some way. A Christian Endeavor Society of a neighboring church has asked to hold a meeting here for the present until some other rooms can be secured. We are regardless of creeds and entirely undenominational."

"Because no American has done more than Whittier to inspire Americans with a desire to serve their fellow men, the name, which we think all will recognize as most happy, has been selected. The motto of the House is the poet's noble words:

'He serves Thee best who loveth most
His brothers and Thy own.'—*Report*.

"Whittier's House is a social settlement, situated in the midst of a densely populated district. It aims to help all in need by improving their circumstances, by inspiring them with new motives and higher ideals, and by making them better fitted by the responsibilities and privileges of life. It is Christian, but not denominational, and will co-operate with all who are seeking to ameliorate the human condition and improve the social order."

Authorized articles,

Reports and circulars: apply at settlement.

A New Settlement Among the Poor, Outlook, New York, December, 1893.

An American Canning Town Settlement, Independent, London, January, 1894.

Another Settlement, Examiner, New York, January, 1895.

The Social Settlement, Jersey City, Examiner, New York, February 8, 1895.

Whittier House in Jersey City, Christian City, New York, March, 1895.

Whittier House, New York Tribune, March 3, 1895.

Whittier House, Outlook, New York, May, 1895.

Whittier House Field, New York Tribune, September 1, 1895.

Jersey City News, April 12, 1897, Jersey City Journal, March 30, 1897, Journal, July 10, 1897.

Whittier House Review.

See also—

Whittier House, Prospect Union Review, Cambridgeport, Mass., March 13, 1895.

Whittier House, Montclair, N. J., Times, April, 1895.

A Jersey College Settlement, Newark, N. J., Advertiser, April, 1895.

Whittier House, Outlook, 57: 389 (October 9, 1897).

Anniversary of Whittier House, Outlook, 59: 188 (May 21, 1898).

Women in New York Settlements, Whittier House, Mary A. Kingsbury, Munic. Aff., 2: 458-462 (September, 1898).

PASSAIC

* DUNDEE HOUSE.

20 Second Street, Passaic, N. J.

Opened in January, 1897, by a committee of citizens, as a public enterprise, and the result of a citizens' meeting, with Mr. Alfred Murray as resident in charge.

The settlement has won the confidence of its neighborhood and is extending its work upon the usual lines.

NEW YORK

BROOKLYN

THE ASACOG.

Asacog House, 55 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Previous address, 8 Willow Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Founded 1888. The name of the Club is made of the first letters of the words, "All Sorts and Conditions of Girls," the membership being composed entirely of young girls.

Head resident, Miss Leonora O'Reilly. (Former head residents, Miss Sara Marsh and Miss E. R. Van Buskirk.) President of the Club, Miss Ethel E. Valentine.

Number of residents, 1. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

Authorized articles,

Year books of the Asacog Club of Brooklyn, 1898-99, 1899-1900.

All Sorts and Conditions of Girls, by Lillian W. Betts, The Outlook, March 31, 1900.

THE GREENPOINT SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY NEIGHBORHOOD SETTLEMENT.)

The Astral, 85 Java Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Opened, October, 1895, under the auspices of the Pratt Institute Neighborhood Association. Miss Mary White Ovington is head worker.

Number of residents, 8 women. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

There is a kindergarten, classes for children in cooking and drawing; for adults in sewing, dressmaking, cooking, millinery, literature and dancing, as well as clubs for children and adults.

The trained students and teachers of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, constitute a most valuable part of the working force of the Neighborhood Settlement, and are able to offer the very best instructions in the way of domestic economy, sewing, and the technical branches. "Our settlement is peculiar," says Miss Ovington, "in its location in a part of a great model tenement, so that we are under the same roof with some sixty families. These represent every grade of working people, from those who have pianos and call their flats 'apartments,' to the extremely poor who live in two rooms (there are no one-room flats) and are daily sufferers for want of the necessities of life."

The Pratt Institute Monthly, Brooklyn, N. Y., reports the work from month to month. Annual report in November issue.

See also first and second reports of the Pratt Neighborhood Association, pamphlets, obtainable through the settlement.

See also—

Women in New York Settlements, Mary A. Kingsbury, Municipal Affairs, 2: 458-462, September, 1868.

Improving Conditions in Old Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Condensed for Public Opinion, 26: 142 (February 2, 1899), from New York Evening Post.

BUFFALO

REMINGTON GOSPEL SETTLEMENT.

150 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Founded, October 1, 1898, by Mary E. Remington.

Head worker, Mary E. Remington.

Number of residents, 2 men, 3 women; total, 5. Number of non-resident workers, 120.

Distinctive work, "Cleaning up an old tenement house with 100 families in it, or about 1000 people, and helping to make it a decent and safe place to live."—*Head Worker*.

Clubs, manual-training school, cooking, sewing, penny savings bank, library, temperance and gospel meetings, and a Sunday-school are features of the work. Miss Remington has acquired control of the property at such figures that the rents meet the payments and the interest on the mortgage. She is also paying \$500 each six months on the principal.

Authorized articles,

—Circular and annual reports dated September 1, 1899.

WELCOME HALL.

404 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y. (Former address, 307 Seneca Street.)

Founded, November, 1894, by the First Presbyterian Church of Buffalo.

Head resident, Miss Louise Montgomery. (Former head residents, Miss Remington, Mr. Kelsey, Miss Campbell.)

Number of residents, 6 women. Number of non-resident workers, 158.

The work may be divided into: (1) religious work, as the Sunday-school and evening worship; (2) educational, as the graded sewing school, domestic training, manual training, music and drawing classes, with a branch of the public library opened afternoons and evenings; (3) social clubs for all ages and sexes, gymnastics and drill. The house has besides a penny provident bank, a laundry for the use of the neighborhood, who pay for the coal used, and baths at the cost of maintaining. There is also a district nurse and a diet kitchen for her patients, a kindergarten, both Summer and Winter, and a public playground. The settlement is housed in a beautiful hall and cottage, fully equipped.

Authorized articles,

—Annual reports.

WESTMINSTER HOUSE.

424 Adams Street, Buffalo, N. Y., including 428 Adams Street and 421 Monroe Street.

Founded, September, 1894, by Rev. Samuel Van Vranken Holmes, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church, and with the co-operation of Westminster Club, an organization of men in the church, by whom it is directed and supported.

Head resident, Miss Emily S. Holmes.

Number of residents, 3 men, 6 women; total, 9. Number of non-resident workers, 90.

Westminster House is nearly unique in the fact that its neighborhood is inhabited by but one nationality, the German, which greatly simplifies the work.

A distinctive feature of their work is the housekeepers' club, a co-operative workroom for women, combining with it the features of a pleasant social gathering, or "bee," and an intellectual treat. The children's hour, a happy time for the children on Sunday, is another feature, and useful adjuncts are the coal club and diet kitchen, employment bureau, chair-caning, basket and hammock weaving classes.

Authorized articles to be found in—

The Outlook, November 16, 1895.

Buffalo Express, April 1, 1896.

Chicago Commons, June, 1896.

Buffalo Plan and Social Settlements, Ed. Hale Brush, Ind., 48: 1001 (July 23, 1895).

The Ram's Horn, August 8, 1896.

The College Settlement News (Philadelphia), December, 1896.

Utica Herald and Utica Press, December 3, 1896.

The Outlook, 56: 420 (June 12, 1897).

NEW YORK CITY

THE ALFRED CORNING CLARK NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE.

Corner Cannon and Rivington Streets, New York, N.Y.

Founded, January, 1899, by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark as a memorial.

Manager, Mary S. Breever.

Number of residents, 8 women. Number of non-resident workers, 11.

There are kindgartens and club work.

See,

"A Noble Memorial."

Neighborhood Settlement in Memory of A. C. Clark, Outlook, 61: 182 (January 2, 1899).

AMITY CHURCH SETTLEMENT.

312 West 54th Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, November, 1896, by Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. John W. Clark, with the sanction of the trustees of Amity Baptist Church in their parish house.

Head resident, Rev. Leighton Williams.

Number of residents: men, 2; women, 11; child, 1; total, 14. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

Distinctive work: "The usual work of a Christian Church conducted in a social spirit and on social lines."—*Head Resident*.

Our Ideals: The principles on which our work is based may be stated as follows:

1. *The Field.* The ward or parish; the city; the nation; the world. To cultivate an intelligent interest in all of these, founded on an accurate knowledge. While cultivating a broad sympathy, world-wide in extent, to make the ward or parish the subject of immediate and thorough investigation, not only on its religious side, but in all its aspects, industrial and social as well.

2. *Co-operation.* To cultivate the spirit of brotherly co-operation with all "men of good-will," of every creed, nationality and political affiliation, in temperance, municipal reform, and every other good work, along such lines as are practical without compromise of any principle on either part. To do all work in conjunction with others wherever possible, and hence to foster all union societies.

3. *The Training and Maintenance of Workers.* To gradually gather together a large force of volunteer workers, viz.: Lay brothers and deaconesses, willing to give themselves to the service of others, without compensation further than the assurance of food, clothing and shelter, but without permanent vows. The cultivation of the *communal life* in this way, and the illustration in our time of its beauty and its power.

The building up of this ideal through the *settlement* plan, both rural and civic, and by semi-annual and other conferences.

4. *The Union of the Religious and Industrial Forces in the Salvation of Mankind.* To this end to heal the breach now existing. Hence we have started the Christian Workingmen's Institute, for lectures, conferences and debates.

5. *The Education of the People, and especially the Workers, in Correct Social and Religious Principles.* To this end the moral instruction from pulpit and platform, the schools, the kindergartens and tract distribution.

Authorized articles,

- Handbook of Sociological References for New York, various references, Tolman & Hall. Knickerbocker Press, New York, 1894.
- The Open Church Magazine, April, 1897. Open Church Publication Co., New York.
- Reports of Amity Mission Conference.
- Reports of Conferences of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom.
- Amity (Church paper), obtained at Settlement, first number, October 19, 1898.

ARMITAGE HOUSE.

737 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Former address, 343 West 47th Street.)

Opened, May, 1899, by Archibald A. Hill, under the auspices of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

Head resident, Archibald A. Hill.

Number of residents, 1 man, 1 woman; total, 2. Number of non-resident workers, 8.

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church for years supported Armitage House, 343 West 47th Street, which was really a mission. In May, 1899, Mr. Hill undertook to found for them, in a little different neighborhood, a settlement. At present the only work that is done is in a huge tenement, where only a few people live. There is a kindergarten and clubs and classes.

CALVARY HOUSE SETTLEMENT.

335 East 22d Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened, January, 1898, by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S.T.D., under the auspices of Calvary Church.

Head resident, Ethel Cushing.

Number of residents, 3. Number of non-resident workers, 12.

Kindergarten, boys' and girls' clubs, basket ball, drawing, dressmaking, dancing and cooking are among the activities of the settlement.

"Calvary House serves the double purpose of (1) a home for the working staff of Calvary Parish, and (2) a settlement."

"At present four of the clergy live in the house, but their time is too fully occupied to do any work there. Of the three resident workers, two give about half their time to work in the parish. The third resident is the kindergarten teacher."

Authorized statements,

- See Calvary Parish Year-Book, published by the Parish in November, annually.

CATHOLIC BOYS' CLUB NO. 5.

Settlement House, 915 Tenth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Director's Home, Paulist Fathers, 415 West 59th Street.

Founded, February 28, 1900, by Paulist Fathers (Congregation of St. Paul), Roman Catholic, under the auspices of Archbishop Corrigan and Paulist Fathers, in conjunction with the St. Vincent de Paul Catholic Boys' Association.

Head resident, John Marks Handy, C.S.P.

Number of residents, 3. Number of non-resident workers, 6 each evening.

Departments, (1) reading and social rooms, games, etc., for recreation; (2) gymnasium, with regular instruction; (3) university extension courses (100 William Street); (4) religious instruction through St. Vincent de Paul conference members—private and personal.

Distinctive work, "Introduction of social settlement methods into a Catholic community."

CHILDREN'S HOUSE.

129 Chrystie Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, May 1, 1899, by David Willard.

Head resident, David Willard.

Number of residents, 1 man. Number of non resident workers, 10.

The work consists of clubs, entertainments, furnishing home to vagrants, and care of youthful offenders received from city courts on probation or suspended sentence. Mr. Willard extends his hospitality to the neighborhood. The house has the air of a dwelling, and those who come to it are his guests, whether for an hour as a club boy or six months as a homeless one.

CHRISTODORA HOUSE OF YOUNG WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

147 Avenue B (between 9th and 10th Streets), New York, N. Y. (Former address, 163 Avenue B.)

Founded, June 24, 1897, by a small group of persons—Independent.

Head resident, Miss C. I. MacColl.

Number of residents, 8 women. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

Distinctive work, "To organize a settlement which should emphasize religious, social and educational life, and confine itself strictly to work among girls and women."

Authorized articles,

Annual reports and pamphlets.

The Christodora, a paper published monthly.

Christodora House, by Margaret E. Sangster, *The Congregationalist*, March 2, 1899.

* CHURCH SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

329 East 84th Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened, May 3, 1894, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Rev. W. E. Johnson, rector. (Formerly at 520 E. 83d Street, later at 1556 Avenue A; removed to present address, 1897.)

The distinctive work of the settlement cannot better be described than in the words from a former circular: "This is not a work among the poor, but among the most neglected classes, from a religious standpoint, in the city. It is to carry the gospel where the pulpit does not carry it—into the homes of the independent workingmen. To reach them the home life must be made more real, and we believe that the best way to do it is by directly touching the home, and carefully training the young to know what a home may be."

Annual report, 1896-97.

Commercial Advertiser, New York, February 14, 1895.

The Church Settlement House of the Church of the Redeemer, Mary B. Sanford, *The Churchman*, New York, March 23, 1895.

The New York Lines, May 5, 1895.

The Advent (apply at Settlement: 3 cents per copy), May, November and December, 1894; January, June, 1895.

New York's Social Settlements (Church Settlement), Lillian W. Betts, *Outlook*, 51: 684. (April 27, 1895.)

The Church Settlement House and Its Good Work, *Harper's Bazaar*, 29: 300-1. (April 11, 1896.)

COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

95 Rivington Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, September 1, 1889, by Miss Jean G. Fine, as head worker, under the auspices of a group of interested persons. College Settlements Association organized to support this and other settlements.

Head worker, Miss Elizabeth S. Williams. (Former head workers, Miss Jean G. Fine, Miss Fannie W. McLean, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, Miss Mary M. Kingsbury.)

Average number of residents, 12 women. Number of non-resident workers, 47 women, 8 men.

Distinctive work: "Intimate acquaintance with the life of the neighborhood, and friendly feeling established between all persons connected with the house."—*Head Resident*.

"When the settlement was first opened there were many Germans in the neighborhood, and they continue to come to the house, although they have gradually moved to the north, yielding their place to the Russian and Polish Jews, who now constitute almost the entire population of this section. The region is practically a foreign town, and a very picturesque one. . . . Those living in this neighborhood can enter into the life of the district and work for its good in a thousand different ways. The kindergarten takes in fifty mites who are crowded out of the public schools and trains their clumsy little fingers and slow-working minds. . . . The settlement and its overflow, a small house across the street, might well be styled the Club House of the neighborhood. There are three or four clubs meeting each afternoon and evening, and they represent wonderfully diversified interests. The systematic sewing

classes in two or three years train the girls thoroughly in all forms of sewing. There are classes in grammar, Shakespeare, reading, and city history study, and a room fully equipped for cooking enables us to have several thoroughly organized classes in that art. For those that want less practical occupation there are debating and literary societies, drawing, music and gymnasium classes, relieved by occasional dances and entertainments to which friends are invited. Three times in the week the library is open for the taking out of books, and the parlors are used for reading and games. . . . The little children crowd in every evening for a time to deposit their savings in the penny provident bank, and though the money is drawn out again soon, it is usually to buy clothes or shoes, or even to help the parents in time of special trouble. The back yard is fitted up with swings and sand piles. . . . There is distinct musical talent among these children and the music school is flourishing. There are over 100 pupils. . . . A summer house, built for us some forty miles back in the hill country, enables us to give about 240 children and young people a two-weeks' country visit, for which they pay a very small sum. . . . A wholly different work of the resident is that in which she stands as representative of the district, and works for its advance in municipal and other ways. Her more thorough training and knowledge of other conditions enables her to accomplish things that those who know only the neighborhood life might fail to do, and she often has a wider knowledge than have those about her of available means of assistance. Our residents have taken an active part in all movements of reform, work on all the local committees, and co-operate with the different philanthropic and reform committees and with the labor unions.

"The house stands for work with the neighborhood, and derives such success and usefulness as it can claim from the warm welcome and co-operation of the neighbors, without which it could not be a settlement."—*Pamphlet, Fall, 1898.*

Authorized articles,

— In addition to the annual reports of the College Settlements Association, which contain the full report of the head worker, see:

A New Departure in Philanthropy, Vida D. Scudder, Christian Union, New York, May 10 and 17, 1888.

A Toynbee Hall Enterprise, The Churchman, New York, June 8, 1889.

University Settlement, Miss H. F. Freeman, Lend a Hand, 5: 154 (March, 1890).

College Settlement, Hester D. Richardson, Lippincott's, Philadelphia, June, 1891.

College Settlement in New York, Frances J. Dyer, The Churchman, New York, June 11, 1892.

Editorial, Nation, New York, February 9, 1893.

Summer Outings for City Neighbors, The Churchman, New York, September 2, 1893.

New York College Settlement, Ada S. Woolfolk, Wellesley Magazine, April, 1894.

The New York College Settlement, Carolyn Halsted, The Delineator, New York, July, 1895.

School Grounds in New York, Outlook, New York, August 31, 1895.

The New York College Settlement: See official publication, "Woman's Work and Status in

+ Leading Countries," Washington, D. C.

Medical Women in Tenements, Dr. Mary B. Damon; The Literature of Philanthropy,

Harper's. Price, \$1.00.

Tenement Neighborhood Idea, Mrs. Spahr and Miss McLean. *Ibid.*

New York's Social Settlements (College Settlement), Lillian W. Betts, Outlook, 51: 684

(April 27, 1895).

Report, for 1896, Annals American Academy Political Science, 9: 164-6 (January, 1897).

The New Social Science Put Into Practice, Harper's Bazaar, 30: 1088 (December 25, 1897).

Women in New York Settlements, Mary H. Kingsbury, Municipal Affairs, 2: 458-462

(September, 1898).

College Settlement Extension in New York (condensed from New York Evening Post),

Public Opinion, 27: 587 (November 9, 1899).

New York College Settlement: E. S. Williams, Harper's Bazaar, 33: 152-5 (May 19, 1900).

College Settlement Extension, Harper's Bazaar, 33: 642 (July 7, 1900).

Social Settlements in New York City, Charles Burr Todd, Gunton's, 19: 166-175

(August, 1900).

COOPER SETTLEMENT.

269 Avenue C, New York, N. Y.

Founded, November 1, 1897, under the auspices of the late Miss Julia Cooper, by whom provision for the work was eventually made.

Head worker, Helen R. Burns.

Number of residents, 1 man 2 women; total, 3. Number of non-resident workers, 15.

The settlement has classes in manual work for school children, kindergarten, clubs and classes for special and educational work among the boys and girls of the neighborhood.

"The people in the neighborhood of Cooper Settlement are industrious and self-respecting. They have little if any skill because the work in the factories employing them is so highly specialized as to need little if any—men

and women, boys and girls, all work at some form of factory work. The homes are neglected, housekeeping is at such a discount that women in whose families are a sufficient number of bread-winners without their own efforts in the same line, prefer factory work or shopkeeping to housekeeping. The distinctive interest of our work lies in the study of the conditions of the average working man."—*Head Worker*.

EAST SIDE HOUSE.

76th Street and East River, New York, N. Y.

Founded, 1891, by several gentlemen interested, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, being the President of the Board of Managers since its beginning.

Secretary and Resident Manager, Clarence Gordon. (Former head resident, Willis E. Holcombe, 1893 to July, 1894.)

Number of residents, men 6, women 1; total, 7. Number of non-resident workers, 19.

The distinctive work is "probably with adults, largely men, and the Fellow-Citizenship Association as representing civic and industrial interests." The Colleague Association, a club of 115, representing clerkships, almost every trade, employment in the Police, Fire and Street Cleaning Departments, the study classes, the free circulating library, kindergarten and various clubs are amongst the other activities of the house.

"Objects: (1) to promote better understanding and social interchange between people, regardless of the circumstances in life; (2) to furnish opportunities and leadership for co-operation in educational and recreative advancements; and (3) to induce and conduct intelligent combination for the health, cleanliness and good order of the neighborhood."

Annual reports issued January 1.

East Side Club reports, pamphlets and circulars to be obtained at East Side House.

The Settlement in Its Relations to Organized Social Work, Everett P. Wheeler, The Churchman, New York, August 12, 1893.

Article, N. Y. Tribune, April 22, 1900.

New York's Social Settlements (East Side House), Lillian W. Betts, Outlook, 51: 684 (April 27, 1895).

FRIENDLY AID HOUSE.

246-248 East 34th Street and Holly House, 201 East 33d Street, New York, N. Y. (Previous address, 350 East 33d Street.)

Founded, March 3, 1892, by the Friendly Aid Society, under the auspices of All Souls' Unitarian Church. Became an actual settlement with a regular staff of residents December, 1899. Head resident, Mary Kingsbury Simkovitch (Mrs. Vladimir Simkovitch). (Former head residents, W. W. Locke, Frederick Gaul, Miss Harriet B. Henderson.)

Number of residents, 7 women, 2 men; total, 11. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

The departments of work are classes in cooking, sewing, dressmaking, dancing, basket making, and drawing, a music school, gymnasium, library, kindergarten, dramatics, clubs for children and adults, Sunday Union, and Summer house.

"All minor distinctions dwindle before the thought of the spiritual equality in which we live,"—C. H. BRENT.

"A settlement is a natural growth, and not a multiplicity of activities. The most important work we have before us is not the formation of new clubs, but the establishment of cordial personal relations. All settlement work has a twofold nature. A settlement must know both the neighbors and the neighborhood. The former implies a close personal relationship, whether established through clubs or by an interchange of visits, or by any means whatsoever; the latter means the intelligent understanding of all the conditions under which the neighbors live. A settlement must neglect no opportunity to work for the industrial, social and civic betterment of the neighborhood. A settlement must find its being in friendship, and its activity in social politics. It is thus at once a personal and a civic function that the settlement must perform."—*Seventh Annual Report*, January, 1899.

— Annual reports, bulletins and circulars.

Circular—A Greeting and Statement to our Neighbors of what this Settlement proposes to do. All Souls' Calendar, December, 1894, January, February, March and May, 1895, 104 East 20th Street, New York City.

Neighborhood News, published monthly by the Friendly Aid House and the Civic Club.

THE GOSPEL SETTLEMENT.

211 Clinton Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded by Mrs. Sarah J. Bird.

Head resident, Miss Harriet Irwin.

Number of residents, 9. Number of non-resident workers, 6.

Distinctive work : " The making of homes ; the teaching religions."

" My experience in rescue work had shown me the great need of preventive work, and nearly four years ago I thought perhaps if I were to live in the midst of this East Side world I might sow some seed that would save poor homeless children. I rented two rooms in a crowded tenement on Eldridge Street. It was indeed but a grain of mustard seed, but it has become a ' tree ' in the form of an old-fashioned house, so that the street children come and lodge in the branches thereof."—MRS. SARAH J. BIRD, in *The Christian Herald*, December 6, 1899.

Authorized articles,

At the White Door, by Harriet Irwin, in *New York Tribune*, February 18, 1899.

A Life of Loyal Service. Article on settlement work, by Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, in *The Christian Herald*, December 6, 1899.

Women in Settlement Work, by Harriet Irwin, *New York Observer*, January 25, 1900.

See also *New Settlement* in *New York, Outlook*, 57 : 732, November 20, 1897.

* GRACE CHURCH SETTLEMENT.

417 East 13th Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened, February 12, 1896, as an outreaching of the parish work of Grace Episcopal Church, by Rev. W. R. Huntington, D.D., rector. Rev. George H. Bottome is vicar.

The presence of fifteen active residents, eight men and seven women, all engaged in the most earnest social and humanitarian work, upon avowedly Christian principles, gives this institution undisputed settlement standing. A newly erected parish building, with all conveniences, containing a beautiful chapel, and quarters for the many activities of the settlement, gives a basis for the work, which Mr. Bottome outlines as (1) worship, (2) religious instruction for the young, (3) missions, (4) industrial education, (5) industrial employment, (6) care of sick and needy, (7) care of little children, (8) visitation of neighborhood, (9) visitation of prisons, (10) promotion of temperance, (11) fresh air work, (12) library and reading room, (13) parish societies. " Our distinctive work may be described as the union of definite parochial organization with unrestricted settlement work."

See Year-Book of Grace Parish, New York.

Settlement Work of Grace Church, F. E. Winslow, *Charities Review*, 8 : 418-25 (November, 1898). II.

HARTLEY HOUSE.

413 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened, January, 1897, under the auspices of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. It is named in memory of Robert Hartley, for many years the superintendent of the association.

Head resident, Helen F. Greene.

Number of residents, 12 women. Number of non-resident workers, 75.

The special work of this settlement is that for the homes in its neighborhood. To this end, domestic economy, kitchen gardening, sewing, and in general, " home-keeping," receive especial attention. Cooking lessons in the tenements are a feature of this work. Forty thousand persons in twenty-three over-crowded blocks constitute the " parish " of this settlement. Hartley House has a branch of the Cooper Union Free Employment Bureau, public baths for women, library and reading room, and the usual club and class work.

— Reports, programmes, etc.

Articles in Hartley House News, and A. I. C. Reports.

— Pamphlet, Hartley House and its Relation to the Social Reform Movement, by J. G. Phelps Stokes, 1897. Address the settlement.

New York Times, illustrated weekly magazine number, June 27, 1897.

Hartley House, *New York Charities Review*, 6 : 380. (June, 1897.)

Women in New York Settlements (Hartley House), Mary A. Kingsbury, *Munic. Aff.*, 2 : 458-462. (September, 1898.)

KING'S DAUGHTERS SETTLEMENT.

48 Henry Street, New York, N. Y.

The regular settlement work is done here, and the religious side is emphasized, but there are no residents.

NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNÆ SETTLEMENT.

446 East 72d Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, 1894, by the Associate Alumnae of Normal College.

Head resident, Dr. Jane E. Robbins. (Former head residents, Dr. Anne L. Langworthy, Miss Mary A. Wells and Miss Clara Byrnes.)

Number of residents, 4 women. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

The settlement has a kindergarten, a free circulating library, circulating pictures, industrial classes, social clubs, penny provident bank, fresh air work, concerts and entertainments, study of neighborhood problems, and friendly visiting.

"The work follows the usual serviceable lines, with a constant endeavor to supply whatever need is plainly felt as the conditions and environment come home to us."—*Head Resident*.

"A settlement, like a pebble, dropped in the sea of humanity causes opportunities to circle outward so far as eye can reach."—MARY A. WELLS.

Authorized statements,

— Annual Report of Normal College Alumnae Settlement, 1899, 1898, 1897.

— Annual Report of Normal College Alumnae Association.

— Alumnae News, monthly, Associate Alumnae, Normal College, N. Y.

Ethical Record, Vol. 1, No. 2, 669 Madison Avenue, New York.

Article by Clara Byrnes in special issue of Alumnae News, April, 1899.

NURSES' SETTLEMENTS.

265 Henry Street. Branches, 312 East 78th Street, 52 Henry Street, 9 Montgomery Street, and The Rest, South Nyack, N.Y. (a convalescent home containing ten people, and open all the year).

Opened, July, 1892, by Miss Lillian D. Wald and Miss Mary M. Brewster, on their own individual initiative, and has remained the same, there being no managers or outside control. Head resident, Miss Wald.

Number of resident workers, 14 women. Number of non-resident workers, 3 (pupils in 3d year hospital training, who come for three months service in district nursing).

The distinctive character of this work is apparent in the name, the chief work being that of professional nursing in the neighborhood, including a First Aid to the Injured Department, or small dispensary service. Surgical cases are dressed, but no medicine given out. There are in addition, however, numerous lines of out-reach in the community, including clubs, kindergarten, reference library, fresh-air work, playground, reading and study rooms, dancing, sewing and cooking classes, penny provident fund, etc. These have outside workers as a rule. Nursing classes are conducted by nurses.

See The Trained Nurse (Lakeside Publishing Company, New York), issue of January, 1897. See also Alturist Interchange, New York, March and April, 1897, both by J. Elizabeth Hitchcock.

The Nurses' Settlement in New York City, by L. L. Doch, The Nursing Record, London. Women in New York Settlements (Nurses' Settlements), Mary A. Kingsbury, Municipal Affairs, 2 : 458-462, September, 1898.

THE PARRY SETTLEMENT.

249 East 32d Street, New York, N. Y.

Head resident, Dr. Angenette Parry.

Number of residents, 4.

Clubs by outside workers.

THE PHELPS MEMORIAL SETTLEMENT.

314-316 East 35th Street, New York, N.Y.

Opened, January 1, 1895, as a settlement, a mission having been maintained for many years previous. It was founded by the children of Anson Greene Phelps, in memory of their father.

Head resident, H. G. Kribs. (Former head residents, F. A. DuBois, C. W. Harris and J. W. Stephens.)

Number of resident workers, 4 men, 2 women; total, 6. Number of non resident workers, 45-50.

The work is primarily a mission, but has also industrial, social, athletic and literary features.

See—

— Reports and circulars of the settlement and of Park Presbyterian Church.

The Open Church, New York, October, 1897.

The Christian City, New York, October, 1897. II.

PROCATHEDRAL (CHURCH SETTLEMENT).

130 Stanton Street. Settlement House, 153 Essex Street; Men's Quarters, 152 Stanton Street, New York City.

Founded, 1890, by Charles James Wills, under the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. Head resident, Rev. Robert Lewis Paddock. (Former head residents, Charles James Wills and Rev. H. R. Hulso.)

Number of residents: 4 men, 4 women; total, 8. Number of non-resident workers, about 100.

The activities of this settlement are a Sunday-school, kindergarten, day nursery, kitchen garden, sewing school, mothers' meetings, Helping Hand, Girls' Friendly, cooking classes, boys' and girls' clubs, gymnasium, library, baths, men's clubs, lectures, concerts and entertainments.

"The Procathedral and Church Settlement is at 130 Stanton Street, on the lower East Side, about a third of a mile east of the Bowery and just below First Street. It is in the most crowded district in the world. In the one block opposite us there are almost three thousand souls. I estimate that within a radius of one hundred yards of my study there are ten thousand people, and that tens of thousands in our district are in great measure dependent on us if they receive any Christian teaching at all.

"We (a small band of clergy, deaconesses, laymen and laywomen) are *living in a neighborly way amongst the people* in a tenement house near the church."—*Statement by Vicar*, 1899.

Authorized articles,

Year-Book, St. George's Chapel, 130 Stanton Street, New York City.

The Procathedral Record, 130 Stanton Street, New York City.

— Year-Book of Procathedral, New York City, 1897, 1898.

RIVERSIDE ASSOCIATION HOUSE.

259 and 261 West 69th Street, New York, N. Y.

Opened, January, 1892, at 50 West End Avenue; removed to present address, October, 1893.

An incorporated body of residents of New York associated for the purpose of assisting the poor to better conditions. Organized in the winter of 1892 merely as a club for boys and girls, but largely developed since.

Head worker, John F. Harrold.

This settlement has a kindergarten, a working girls' club, classes in English, literature, history of New York, stenography and typewriting, arithmetic and spelling, in cooking, gymnastics, dressmaking, piano, boys' club, a library, penny provident fund, and public baths, furnishing 8,302 baths in 1898, an increase of nearly 300 per cent. since opening in 1895.

"The Association maintains the only settlement house in the 19th Assembly District, in which District, according to the report of the Federation of Churches, there is a tenement-house population of 19,717 persons, comprising twenty-seven nationalities, 4,800 families (the largest block in population on Manhattan Island), 2,692 children of kindergarten age, and 3,176 children of school age."—*Report*, 1899.

Authorized articles,

— Annual reports, pamphlets and circulars.

New York's Social Settlements (Riverside Association), Lillian W. Betts, Outlook, 51: 684, April 27, 1895.

ST. ROSE'S SETTLEMENT.

364 East 69th Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, October 1, 1893, by Rev. Clement M. Thuente, O. P., under the auspices of the Dominican Fathers (Order of Friar Preachers).

Head resident, Miss Marion F. Gurney.

Number of residents, 4 women, also 3 men, living among the people in "model tenements"; total, 7.

The settlement has a free circulating library, social clubs, industrial class, music, instruction in Christian doctrine and night schools for foreigners.

The object of the settlement is (1) "to improve the social, intellectual and religious condition of the poor by organizing and directing the energies of Catholics of leisure in their service, thus promoting fellowship between Catholics of different social grades; (2) to counteract by personal influence and by the diffusion of sound Catholic teaching the irreligious influence of a secularized school system, a misguided philanthropy and an anti-Catholic propagandism."—*Year-Book of St. Rose's Settlement*.

"What we are aiming at, broadly and generally, is to re-establish the common Christian brotherhood that united all classes together in the olden time. We desire to see a vigorous apostolate by the well-to-do and educated

classes at work among their humbler brethren. This alone will break down the wall of separation built up during the last three centuries between the rich and the poor. It is chiefly for the more favored classes to bridge over or to fill up the chasm that has divided the nation into two peoples and produced that growth of social and religious evil which is a menace to the whole fabric of society."—*Lenten Pastoral Letter* of CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

Authorized articles,

Article in Catholic News, February 24, 1900.

See also—

St. Rose's Settlement.

Public Opinion, 28 : 302 (March 8, 1900).

UNION SEMINARY SETTLEMENT.

237-243 East 104th Street, New York, N. Y. (Previous addresses, 210 East 104th Street and 202 East 96th Street.)

Opened, May 26, 1895, under the auspices of the Union Settlement Association, organized by alumni and friends of Union Theological Seminary.

Head worker, William E. McCord.

Number of residents, 5 men, 5 women; total, 10. Number of non-resident workers, 140.

Among its activities the settlement numbers a kindergarten, library, penny provident bank, cooking classes, clubs for boys and girls, clubs athletic and literary, social gatherings, lectures, Sunday-school, religious services, civic work, and, most important and distinctive, the workingmen's club.

The settlement houses, 235-243 East 104th Street, are near the centre of a district of fifty blocks, between 96th and 110th Streets, east of Lexington Avenue, containing 100,000 people, largely English-speaking, living mainly in crowded tenement houses. In this district are two small libraries (a branch of the Aguilar at 110th Street and that of the settlement), no places of wholesome amusement, three small, overcrowded public schools, no church buildings, and only three small places of worship.

Four small rooms in a tenement house were the first home of the settlement. Since then additional rooms have been rented as the work grew, until buildings or parts of buildings at four different points were in use, besides the playground. Recently five houses, 235 to 243 East 104th Street, have been secured, and are being made into beautiful quarters for the settlement. The top floors of the houses will be used as the settlement residence. The second floors are devoted to the young women's clubs, literary clubs, library and settlement office. The parlor floors furnish the settlement reception room, parlors, dining-room, kindergarten hall, and large assembly room, while the basements are occupied by boys' clubs, penny provident bank, cooking classes and the workingmen's club. The five back yards will be connected, thus forming a park of 50 x 85 feet.—*Circular Number XVI.*, December, 1899.

—Circulars, to be obtained at the settlement.

Union Settlement, City Mission Monthly, New York, July, 1895.

Union Settlement Bulletin, Nos. 1 and 2, issued by the settlement in October, 1896, and May, 1897.

Article in the Evangelist, November 28, 1895.

Article in the Evangelist, December 23, 1897.

New York's Social Settlements (Union Settlement), Lillian W. Betts, Outlook, 51 : 684 (April 27, 1895).

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

184 Eldridge Street, New York, N. Y. (Formerly 26 Delancey Street, 146 Forsyth Street and 147 Forsyth Street.)

Opened, in 1887, as a Neighborhood Guild, by Dr. Stanton Coit; transferred to the University Settlement Society in 1891, and begun as a settlement in 1893.

Head resident, Mr. James B. Reynolds. (Former head residents, Mr. Chas. B. Stone, Mr. Jno. McGoodale and Mr. Stanton Coit.)

Number of residents, 8-10, usually men. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

"The distinctive work of this settlement is social fellowship and social co-operation. It has a kindergarten, an athletic department, including gymnasium, social clubs, musical department, legal aid bureau, model pawn shop, library, social investigations. Tenants, including labor organizations, musical societies and outside organizations, make regular use of the house."

"The University Settlement entered its new building January 1, 1899. The building occupies a corner lot, containing 67 x 80 feet. We own the

building and lot entirely free of debt. Since entering the building our work naturally expanded in every direction. The number of residents has doubled. Our work of investigation has strengthened through the establishment of a branch of the Legal Aid Society and a branch of the Provident Loan Society in our building, and we have immensely increased our usefulness in the neighborhood. We have also been able to express in a practical form our interest in the labor organizations. At present the central labor unions of the city, three unions of men and one of women, meet in our building. All are tenants, and the arrangement is a business one. Our interest in municipal reform has been continued, and we have also been able to co-operate with the State Factory Inspectors' Department. Our greatest difficulty is in securing men who can meet the grand opportunities which are open to us."—*Head Resident.*

— See reports, 1892-1900, catalogues of art exhibitions, etc.

The Settlement and Municipal Reform, address by James B. Reynolds at Twenty-third Conference of Charities and Correction, reprinted in "Social Settlements and the Labor Question," The Commons, Chicago; 25 cents.

The University Settlement and Good Citizenship, an address by Richard Watson Gilder, at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, January 29, 1897.

University Settlement Society, The Critic, New York, June 20 and December 19, 1891.

University Settlement, M. C. Williams, Harper's Weekly, New York, August 15, 1891.

Charities Review, New York, December, 1891.

University Settlement Society, Wilton Tournier, Christian Work, New York, March 16, 1893.

Gentlemen in the Tenement House District, Harper's Weekly, New York, July 8, 1893.

University Settlement, Lend a Hand, Boston, 12 : 204 (March, 1894).

Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York, March 15, 1894.

Far and Near, New York, August, 1894.

Harper's Weekly, New York, February 16, 1895.

Christian Herald, New York, May 22, 1895.

The University Settlement, Joseph B. Gilder, Harper's Weekly, New York, May 4, 1895.

Late A. C. Bernheim and New York Picture Exhibitions, Review of Reviews, New York, September, 1895.

— Neighborhood Guild in New York, Chas. B. Stover, in "Arnold Toynbee," Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. Price, 50 cents.

— Neighborhood Guilds, Dr. Stanton Coit, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., London. Price, 2s. 6d.

— Tenement Neighborhood Idea, Helen Moore, Literature of Philanthropy, Harper's. Price, \$1.00.

New York's Social Settlements (University Settlement), Lillian W. Betts, Outlook, 51 : 684 (April 27, 1895).

University Settlement, Critic, 27 : 102, February 6, 1897.

Union East Side Settlements, Prof. Wm. Adams Brown, Ind., 49 : 1691 (December 23, 1897).

New Social Science Put Into Practice, Harper's Bazaar, 30 : 1088 (December 25, 1897).

University Settlement Society Report, Public Opinion, 28 : 589 (May 10, 1900).

Social Settlements in New York City, Chas. Burr Todd, Gunton's, 19 : 166-175, August, 1900.

WEST SIDE SETTLEMENT, Y. W. C. A.

453 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, 1897, by and under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York.

Head resident, Miss Ada Laura Fairfield.

Number of residents, 4 women. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

This settlement has a library, penny provident bank, kindergarten, technical classes, millinery, shirt waist making, typewriting, dancing, singing, cooking, and a boarding home for working girls.

WORLD'S W. C. T. U. TRAINING SCHOOL AND SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY CALLED BERACHAH MISSION.)

464 West 32d Street, New York, N. Y.

Founded, October, 1895, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Naylor, as a mission.

Principal and Superintendent, Mrs. J. Fowler Willing. (Former head residents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Naylor.)

Number of residents, 8.

Authorized articles,

Christian Herald, New York, February, 1898.

Sunday Reading, August, 1898.

* YOUNG WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

163 Avenue B, New York, N. Y.

Opened early in 1897, under auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

"The settlement has taken no measures to advertise its existence, but its presence is already felt in that neighborhood, and its purposes are becoming

known abroad. It aims to do settlement work from a definitely Christian standpoint. It will link itself with the colleges on the one hand, and on the other will minister in all practicable ways to the girls and women of the district in which it is located. The resident workers at present are Miss C. I. MacColl, state secretary of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Bertha Conde and Miss Sarah L. Carson, general evangelist of the Y. W. C. A."—*The Christian City*, New York, September, 1897.

NORTH CAROLINA

LOG CABIN SETTLEMENT.

Grace Post Office, Buncombe County, N. C.

Opened, March, 1895, by Susan Chester Lyman, as a private enterprise.

Head resident, Mrs. Susan Chester Lyman.

Number of resident workers, 2 men, 3 women; total, 5.

The distinctive line of work is educational, but the religious side is also strongly emphasized, as one of the permanent residents is a deaconess in the Episcopal church. There is, however, no effort to proselyte, and members of the various clubs represent every denomination in the neighborhood. There is also a library and various industrial features.

"One of the first rural settlements is this one, established in a mountain region settled by the sturdy descendants of Scotch-Irish and English settlers. It is only within recent years that a railroad has found its way to this region of ignorance and isolation. Three miles from Asheville a simple, attractive log cabin has been built near a district school and a small mission chapel, to both of which the residents give their aid and co-operation."—*From report of head worker*, SUSAN GUION CHESTER.

Authorized articles.

College Settlements and Their Relation to the Church, Philadelphia Church Standard, July 17, 1893.

A Log Cabin College Settlement, The Outlook, New York, January, 1895.

A Log Cabin College Settlement, The Churchman, July 23, 1895.

Also, The Altruist, New York, July, 1893.

OHIO

CINCINNATI

* CINCINNATI SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

300 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Opened at 88 East 3d Street, January 1, 1895, by Dr. Philip W. Ayres, then secretary of the Charity Organization Society, and under the auspices of the College Club of Cincinnati. Miss Jessie S. Tuckerman is head resident.

Social, educational and industrial work is in progress. The first club organized was a club for the blind. A local conference of charity workers meets occasionally at the settlement.

"The settlement is at 300 Broadway, in a closely built block, and in the midst of a dense tenement house population. It avows as its purpose 'to be the club house of the poor, a centre for their social life.' Three of the workers are supported by university scholarships."

The Commons, Chicago, May, 1897.

For circulars, reports, etc., address the settlement.

SOCIETY FOR NEIGHBORHOOD CLUBS.

Founded, October, 1890, by the Jewish Charities Organization of Cincinnati. President of the Society, Miss Helen Winkler.

Number of residents, none at present, but arrangements are being made to have a head worker. Number of non-resident workers, 40.

The activities of this work are a kindergarten, a boys' gymnasium, circulating library and reading-rooms, clubs for working girls and boys, children's classes in calisthenics and nature study, and children's Bible classes.

"This is, strictly speaking, not a settlement. It is, however, working on settlement principles. It originated by federating working girls' and boys'

clubs existing separately under the direction of a number of young men and women. The clubs occupy seven rooms and a large gymnasium in a tenement house in a large tenement district. Their chief aim is to reach the Russian element in that neighborhood—an element which has not taken advantage of our schools, and which is, therefore, still almost alien."—*President of Society.*

THE UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

Liberty and Plum Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Founded, October 1, 1899, by the University Settlement Association of the University of Cincinnati.

Head resident, Wm. B. Duttera.

Number of residents, 1. Number of non-resident workers, 32.

The settlement has a kindergarten, mothers' meeting, sewing school, penny provident bank, free reading-room and circulating library, gymnasium, clubs, sloyd and singing societies.

"The cleavage between 'rich and poor' in Cincinnati is accentuated by physical conditions. The well-to-do live in the suburbs on the hilltops, leaving the valley to the tenements and their residents. The settlement is in the centre of the city, among the most crowded districts. Its aim is to bind the hilltops and valley together."—*Head Resident.*

CLEVELAND

THE ALTA SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

Corner Mayfield and Fairview Streets, Cleveland, Ohio.

Founded, February 20, 1900, by J. D. Rockefeller, under the auspices of the Cleveland Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten Association.

Head worker, Katharine E. Smith.

Number of residents, men 3, women 4; total 7. Number of non-resident workers, 21.

Distinctive work, "crippled children's kindergarten and workshop."

"Alta House is situated in a settlement of about 5,000 Italians. Our club work is largely along the line of recreation and practical demonstrations, in many forms, of the American home life."—*Letter of Head Worker.*

THE GOODRICH SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

368 St. Clair Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Founded, May, 1897, by Mrs. Samuel Mather, under the auspices of a Board of Incorporators selected by Mrs. Mather. The work is now carried on by fifteen Trustees chosen by the incorporators.

Head resident, Starr Cadwallader.

Number of residents, 5 men, 6 women; total, 11. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

The most distinctive work is the social clubs. There are, besides classes, a gymnasium, a library, baths, laundry, entertainments and neighborhood gatherings, vacation school and Summer outings, and a considerable amount of unorganized work which varies with the season and the year.

"Last summer a physician was at the house each day to prescribe modified milk for sick babies. At the present time a trained nurse is in residence. The settlement, for two years past, has encouraged the growing of plants and flowers in the houses of the neighborhood. This year, through the co-operation of the Board of Education, seeds are to be distributed in most of the schools of the city. Since the opening of the house, the school enumeration for a part of the district in which the house is located has been taken by one of the residents. Last year the investigation into the substitutes for the saloons, for the ethical sub-committee of the Committee of Fifty, was made from the house. The residents of the house have taken an active part in municipal affairs. They are assisting in an effort to secure small parks and playgrounds in the down town districts. The organization of the Consumers' League has just resulted from the continued exertion of one of the residents. Two residents are this year members of the Board of Managers of the Associated Charities and are aiding in a re-organization of that body. Three picture exhibitions and one exhibition of sewing have been given in the house."

"To one who has lived in Goodrich House since its opening and seen it becoming more and more a neighborhood centre, the thought comes that, to

many of the older people, here within reach is a little band of people, always ready to aid with kindly suggestion, sympathy and help in case of need, means more than all else. For, after all, to most of us, living in any neighborhood, under any circumstances, human sympathy is craved and valued as nothing else."—*Head Resident.*

Authorized articles,

Goodrich Social Settlement, Starr Cadwallader, Chicago Commons, 2 : 1 (October, 1897).

— A report of the first year's work, published in June, 1898.

Article, Jewish Review (Cleveland), February 11, 1898.

Article, Kingsley House Record, November, 1899.

Article, Cleveland Plaindealer, March 25, 1900.

Work of Goodrich House, Cleveland, Ann. Am. Acad. Pol. Sci., 11 : 134-6 (January, 1898)

THE HIRAM HOUSE.

345 Orange Street, Cleveland, Ohio. (Previous addresses, 141 Orange Street and 183 Orange Street.)

Founded, July 3, 1896, by George A. Bellamy and a group of residents. Incorporated, 1898.

Warden, George A. Bellamy.

Number of residents, men 4, women 8, child 1; total 13. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

Distinctive work, educational.

"The Hiram House was organized out of a spirit to share a home, with its pictures and books, culture and refinement, with the unprivileged classes; to work with the neighbors toward developing a higher expression, a finer quality of life; and to assist in the enforcement of law. Day by day it is bringing the groups of people who misunderstand each other into closer relationship, and is doing much to break down the barriers which separate man from man, is fostering and encouraging the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It is immediately interested in the social, municipal, philanthropic and industrial activities of the ward and city. It is doing much to brighten the lives of the children in the kindergarten and nursery, and through its pleasant gatherings is giving elevating recreation to the social life of many. Through its clubs it is interesting young men in political, municipal and social questions. Its class work has encouraged education and influenced some to re-enter the public schools."—*Statement by warden in pamphlet.*

Authorized articles,

Articles in Chicago Commons, August and October, 1896, June and August, 1897, Hiram House Life, Cleveland, O., April, 1899; January and March, 1900.

— Second Report of Hiram House, February, 1898.

See also—

Hiram House Settlement, Outlook, 54 : 299-300 (August 15, 1896).

Description of Hiram House, Outlook, 55 : 851 (March 27, 1897).

COLUMBUS

FIRST NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD.

465 West Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Founded, November, 1898, under the auspices of mission workers.

Head residents, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Schott.

Number of residents, 1 man, 1 woman; total, 2. Number non-resident workers, 10.

The Guild has a reading-room and library, social science club, boys' club, mothers' club, domestic science and neighborhood visiting. Fifteen thousand dollars has been raised and a completely equipped house is in process of erection.

Articles,

Neighborhood Guild, Columbus Sunday Dispatch, February 4, 1900.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA

COLLEGE SETTLEMENT OF PHILADELPHIA.

431-433 Christian Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Former address, 617 St. Mary Street, which was later Carver Street, and is now Rodman Street.)

Opened, April, 1892, under the direction of the College Settlements Association, continuing the work of the St. Mary Street Library Committee.

Head worker, Miss Anna Freeman Davis, M. A. (Former head workers, Miss F. W. McLean, Miss H. S. Dudley, Miss K. B. Davis.)
Number of residents, 5 women. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

Distinctive work: "Personal acquaintance and social leadership are perhaps our strongest side. 'Americanization' is the keynote of much that we attempt, as our people are mostly foreigners."—*Head Worker*.

The settlement was obliged to move from its old quarters, which were demolished in the improvement of the Starr Garden Park. On September 27, 1899, the household moved to 433 Christian Street, and later were able to obtain the adjoining house.

We have moved; we have set our stakes deeply and permanently in our new field; and now, forgetting the things which are behind, we are asking ourselves questions of the future. What is the next thing? Nay, we must say rather, what are the next things, for the next thing never comes singly at a settlement, especially at a time like this. It is not so important to establish large and far-reaching policies as it is to determine methods by which small and intensely practical improvements in plant and organization may be quickly realized. In general, what we have to do is this: First, to put into the best possible condition for use our present quarters; second, to use them up to the limit of their capacity; third, to find out the most desirable and economical line of expansion as the pressure of growth makes itself felt.—*Head Worker's Letter* in the *News of the College Settlement of Philadelphia*, Vol. I, No. 4, March, 1900.

Annual Reports of the Philadelphia College Settlement, 1893, '94 and '95 (1892 out of print), '96, '97, '98, '99, 1900.

Programmes, circulars, etc.

Pamphlets to be obtained at the settlement: (1) Tenement House Work in St. Mary Street, Hannah Fox. (2) The College Settlement Kitchen and Coffee House, Susan P. Wharton. (3) The College Settlement Kitchen and Coffee House; reprint from paper read by Katharine B. Davis before the Civic Club, March, 1895. Ann. Am. Acad. Pol. Sci., 9: 137-8 (March, 1900). (4) Report of Penny Lunches Served at Public Schools, 1894-95, Alice A. Johnson.

A Settlement's Share in the Recent Campaign, Katharine B. Davis. Paper in "The Story of a Woman's Municipal Campaign," published by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia. Price, 50 cents.

University Settlement in Philadelphia, H. Fox, Lend a Hand, 11: 43 (1893).

✦ The Philadelphia Negro, W. E. B. DuBois and Isabelle Eaton, Boston, Ginn & Co., 1899 (Introduction by Prof. S. M. Lindsay).

A Glimpse into Life, Vida D. Scudder, Wellesley Magazine, Wellesley, Mass., February, 1893.

The College Settlements, Katharine Pierson Woods, The Churchman, New York, October 6 and 13, 1894, and January 19, 1895.

The Philadelphia College Settlement, Katharine Pierson Woods, Evangel, Chicago, December, 1894.

Tenement Life in Philadelphia. Report made to Civic Club by Dr. Frances C. Van Gasken, Philadelphia Press, March 12, 1895.

The Possibilities of a Neglected Street, Jane Campbell, Woman's Progress, 1009 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, May, 1895. Price, 10 cents.

Home Life in a College Settlement, Katharine B. Davis, The Vassarion, Vassar College, June, 1895.

EIGHTH WARD SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

922 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Founded, 1897, by Rev. J. E. Johnson.

Head resident, Mrs. Grace Mallory Tingley.

Number of residents, 4. Number of non-resident workers, 15.

The work is chiefly among the colored people, and is sanitary, industrial, educational and social in its nature.

NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD.

(FORMERLY MINISTER STREET NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD.)

618 Addison Street, which was formerly Minister Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Opened, July 1, 1893, by Rev. Charles S. Daniel.

Head resident, Charles S. Daniel.

Number of residents, 1 man, 2 women, 4 children; total, 7. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

The house has a club room, sewing school, savings bank, library, Sunday night popular meeting, distributes literature and gives outings, and a special effort is made to give delight to children who live in unlovely surroundings.

It differs from a college settlement in having a family instead of single

persons as residents. The father votes down evils as well as talks against them. There are children, and the normal life of a family is maintained.

Reported in *The Nazarene*, weekly, issued by the Guild. Fifty cents a year.

Ai, a Social Vision, by Charles S. Daniels, 618 Addison Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is not a history of the work, as it antedates Mr. Daniels' residence in this neighborhood, but the work has been conducted on some such lines as indicated in the book.

ST. PETER'S HOUSE.

(A CHURCH SETTLEMENT.)

100 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Opened, 1869, as a Protestant Episcopal Mission of St. Peter's Church. Under the rectorship of Dr. Parks, St. Peter's House was used as a church settlement, where an efficient band of workers were in residence. In September, 1897, Rev. Bernard Schulte, S. T. D., vicar in charge, entered into residence and the work became more formally again a church missions house.

The work includes religious services and classes, kindergarten, kitchen garden, women's sewing society, mothers' meetings, sewing school, a branch of the fuel savings fund, co-operative purchasing clubs, and savings bank.

An interesting account of the history and present work of St. Peter's House may be found in the Year-Book of St. Peter's Parish, Philadelphia, Whitsunday, 1899.

PITTSBURG

KINGSLEY HOUSE.

1709 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Opened, December 25, 1893, by Rev. Dean George Hodges, now of the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge, Mass., and under the auspices of the Kingsley House Association.

Miss Mary B. Lippincott, head resident. (Former head resident, Kate Everest.)

Number of residents, 6 women. Number of non-resident workers, 40.

The activities of the house are shown in friendly visiting, social "at homes" and calls, clubs and classes for children and adults, library in the house and in clubs at homes, circulating pictures, penny provident bank, kindergarten, Kingsley House Record, published monthly. Bureau of Employment of the Domestic Arts Association. There is a resident physician.

"The settlement is in close proximity to several large iron and steel mills, glass and cork factories, and various small industries. The population consists chiefly of mill-workers, of whom the majority are laborers. Irish-American is the predominating element, but in recent years German, Russian and Austrian Poles have settled in large numbers along Penn Avenue."—*Annual Report*.

The Sixth Annual Report states that the settlement has outgrown its quarters, and asks for "a new Kingsley House, and one not clumsily rearranged, but planned and builded for our purpose."

Authorized articles,

— Annual reports.

Kingsley House Record, 1709 Penn Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., published monthly.

See also, *The Inner Life of the Settlement*. May B. Loomis, Arena, 24: 193-197 (August, 1900).

Kingsley House, Pittsburg, Charities Review, 7: 784-5 (November, 1897).

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

MOUNT PLEASANT SETTLEMENT.

7 Armington Avenue, Providence, R. I. (Previous address, Academy Avenue.)

Started in 1887 as a Working Girls' Club by Miss Alida E. Sprague and Miss Harriet C. Richards. In June, 1900, were the first residents.

Head resident, M. Emerett Coleman.

Number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

There are clubs for women, boys and girls. The work through the Summer has been sufficiently successful to warrant its continuance.

Chairman Committee on Organization, Geo. G. Wilson, of Brown University, writes: "In Providence there is in process of incorporation a settlement

which will be somewhat of the nature of a social union. Plans are not yet fully made, as the legal transfer of the house and other property is not quite completed."

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE

HAPPY HOME SETTLEMENT.

336 Jefferson Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Opened, September, 1896, by the Wisconsin Kindergarten² Association (incorporated).

Head resident, Mrs. M. Isabel Carpenter.

Number of residents, 4 women. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

The distinctive work of this settlement is the kindergarten and mothers' meetings, but there are in all thirteen departments, educational and industrial.

See reports in daily newspapers from time to time.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, England.

Founded, October, 1899, by a committee of Birmingham ladies.

Warden, May C. Staveley.

Number of residents, 3 women. Number of non-resident workers, 16.

This settlement is entirely undenominational, and undertakes officially no religious instruction. Residents, holding professions, may reside here, giving part of their spare time to social work, and students at Marius College, Birmingham, may do the same. There is co-operation¹ with Charity Organization, Crippled Children's Union, the House Happy Evenings for the Board School, a registry of lodgings for respectable women, lectures on industrial subjects, provident district visiting, working girls' clubs, and considers as its distinctive work social study and industrial investigation.

BRISTOL

BROAD PLAIN HOUSE.

Address, Broad Plain House, St. Philips, Bristol, England.

Founded, 1890, by the Rev. H. A. Thomas and others, under the auspices of the Church Congregational of Highbury, Catham, Bristol.

Warden, George Ware Leonard, M.A.

Number of residents, one man. Number of non-resident workers, over 100.

Distinctive work: "Being neighborly in the highest and most religious sense."

IPSWICH

IPSWICH SOCIAL SETTLEMENT.

133 and 135 Fore Street, Ipswich, England.

Founded in September, 1896.

Warden, Mr. D. Morrieson Panton, B.A. (Former warden, D. S. Crichton, M.A.)

According to the report for 1899, the work is divided into religious, educational and social sections, and consists of Sunday services and Bible classes, lectures, debates, exhibition, an ambulance class, clubs, concerts, organ recitals, at-homes, children's parties, flower shows. It has an arts and crafts exhibition. A poor man's lawyer and a nursing sister are in residence. Great stress is laid on personal influence and contact.

Authorized articles.

— Reports and circulars.

Notices from time to time in The Christian World, London.

LIVERPOOL

VICTORIA WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT.

322 Netherfield Road, North, Liverpool, England.

Founded, June, 1897, under the auspices of the Liverpool Union of Women Workers.

Head resident, Mrs. Head. (Former head residents, Dr. Delia Hamilton, Miss Edith M.

Ling and Miss Twapey.

Number of residents, 4. Number of non-resident workers, 25.

The work consists of a dispensary in charge of medical women, managed by a board of doctors, an invalid children's school, provident collecting, girls' clubs, etc.

LONDON

* ST. ANTHONY'S (CATHOLIC SOCIAL UNION SETTLEMENT).

17 Great Prescott Street (formerly at St. Mark's Street).

Opened 1894.

See—The Dowager Duchess of Newcastle and Her Whitechapel Settlement, by E. R. E. W. (II.), *Englishwoman*, 9: 79 (January, 1899).

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT

Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S. E., London, England.

Opened, 1891, under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference, by Rev. Dr. Moulton, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, and Percy Bunting, editor of the *Contemporary Review*. Mr. Lidgett is warden.

THE WOMAN'S BRANCH OF BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT

149 Lower Road, Rotherhite, S. E., London, England.

Founded, also in 1891, and in connection with the Bermondsey settlement, though not under its committee, the founders being Dr. Moulton, Mr. Lidgett and Miss Alice Barlow. Miss Mary Simmons is director of the woman's settlement, under Mr. Lidgett's wardenship.

Number of residents: men, 14; women, 15; children, 1; total 30. Number of non-resident workers, 50.

"Apart from the special objects and methods of the settlement, one broad impression will, I think, be made upon those who read the chronicle of its doings. It is an honest attempt to make Christian work more civic, and civic work more Christian in sympathy and aims."—*Seventh Annual Report of the Bermondsey Settlement*, by J. SCOTT LIDGETT, Warden, London, November, 1898.

"The settlement exists for the neighborhood, and not for any particular class. It is catholic, and therefore represents a fellowship in and for the higher life, comprehensively understood, in which all may claim a share. And secondly, the settlement aims at balancing the work of leadership and organization with that of personal friendship, as must needs be done when general social progress is in view. We touch, more and more, all the interests and concerns around us—religious, educational, social, and administrative."—*Eighth Annual Report of Bermondsey Settlement*, by J. SCOTT LIDGETT, Warden, London, November, 1899.

—Authorized accounts,

—Annual reports by warden.

—Pamphlet by Miss Simmons on the Woman's Work, obtainable through the settlement.

Also, *The Wesleyan Settlement at Bermondsey* (Women's Settlements of London), Sunday at Home, March, 1898, p. 317.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE

131 Camberwell Road, London, E. C., England.

Founded as Trinity Court, in 1889, by members of Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1897 the settlement and its work was handed over to the University, and became Cambridge House.

Head resident, Rev. William Faulkner Bailey, M. A.

Number of residents, 10 men. Number of non-resident workers: Old Cambridge men, 22; local helpers, 50.

The distinctive work is among men and boys.

"So far as we succeed at all it is among the people round about us, and all our work is directed in teaching them in their everyday lives. This does not, of course, admit of ready transference to the pages of a report, nor to the methods of statistics. Work here calls for steady and continuous effort. Nothing else pays; nothing reports worse."—*Head Resident*.

The work includes religious classes and services, clubs of many kinds for men and boys, holiday camps, School Children's Guild, social entertainments, Church Lads' Brigade, country holiday fund, the meeting-ground for many societies, committees, etc., and representation on vestry, guardians, and school boards.

Authorized articles and statements,

Cambridge House Magazine, published monthly.

Article, Summoned to the Rescue, Emmanuel College Cambridge Magazine, Vol. X, No. 1.

Article, Young Camberwell, in *felt*.

Health, School Magazine, December, 1899.

Other articles—

Trinity Court Settlement Report, issued annually, 1890-1897.

Trinity College Mission Report for 1892.

Trinity College Mission, Sisters' and Nurses' Work.

Town and Gown, by Dr. Butler, Rev. J. T. Rowe, Trinity College Missions, 1s. 4d.

Cambridge House, Camberwell, F. W. Newland, M. A. (II.), Sunday at Home, July, 1899, p. 579.

CHALFONT HOUSE.

20 Queen's Square, W. C., Bloomsbury, London, England.

Founded, 1893, by a committee of the Society of Friends, without official connection with the organization of the Society.

Warden, F. E. Harvey, M. A. (Former warden, George Newman, M. D.)

Number of residents, 12 men. Number of non-resident workers, "no definite association, but many who co-operate."

Activities of the settlement: Working men's club (including subsidiary societies for bicycling, swimming, cricket, football, and table games), a book circle for working men and women, lectures, concerts and entertainments, Sunday morning adult school and newspaper class, Sunday evening religious meeting, educational classes, Saturday picnic parties to the country, etc.

Chalfont House was opened in 1893 to meet a twofold object, viz.: to act as a hall of residence for young men in London, either Friends or closely associated with the society; and to afford opportunity for work of a social and religious character to be carried on by the residents and their friends as circumstances permitted. There are ten residents' rooms in the house, and since 1894 there have been ten or eleven men regularly in residence. Taking part in the social or religious work of Chalfont House is not a condition of residence, but is optional. As a matter of fact, during the last year fewer of the residents have been able to share in the outside work, owing, in part, to the fact that they have had their own studies in the evenings, which claimed their first attention.—*Report of Warden*, June, 1900.

Authorized articles,

Annual reports.

Articles from time to time in "Friend" (London) and "British Friend."

CHRIST CHURCH (OXFORD) MISSION.

Lodore Street, Poplar, East London.

Opened as a mission, in 1881, by Christ Church, Oxford.

Warden, Rev. A. D. Tupper-Carey. (Former wardens, Rev. H. L. Paget, Rev. R. E.

Adderley, Rev. T. G. Adderley, Rev. W. H. Carroll.)

Number of residents, 6 men, 8 women; total, 14. Number of non-resident workers, 15.

The work is distinctively religious and parochial; "there you find a small colony of Christ church men, three clergymen, and three or four laymen in the Christ Church House, with six Clewer Sisters, a district nurse, and two or three ladies at the Mission House, living in the middle of a district containing a population of about 6,000 people, and covering an area of about a quarter of a mile square. Our buildings consist of a church with accommodation for 600, a parish room, men's club, a house for sisters, the Christ Church House, and a coffee house."—*Report for 1899*.

Authorized articles,

Annual reports.

COLLEGE OF WOMEN WORKERS (GREY LADIES).

Dartmouth Row, Blackheath Hill, S. E., London, England.

Founded, 1891, by the Bishop of Southwark.

Head member, Miss Yeatman.

Resident workers, 30 in mother house, 8 in one branch house, 3 in another. Number of non-resident workers, 54.

Activities of settlement are classes, mothers' meetings, clubs for boys and girls, district visiting, teaching, preparation of candidates for baptism and confirmation, and attending to the care of churches.

"This settlement was founded to supply a felt want, or rather two; first—workers for the very poor parishes which have *no* rich residents; second, a sphere of useful work for the church for ladies who have no wish to enter sisterhoods or who can for family reasons only give three or four months in the year to outside work. It has evidently struck a vein which needed tapping, for it has grown beyond the expectation of its founders."—*Statement of Head Worker.*

— See annual reports.

Article in *Kentish Mercury* (date not given).

Women's Settlements of London (Grey Ladies, Blackheath), Sunday at Home, June, 1898, p. 495.

* FRIEND'S NEW EAST END MISSION.

Bedford Institute, Spitalfields, London, E. (House of Residence for Workers, Foster House, South Tottenham, London, N.).

Opened in 1890.

There is in connection with this mission a great deal of visiting the poor in their homes; there are also classes of different kinds held for boys and girls, mothers' meetings, and gospel services."

Eight residents are at Foster House, and have made progress with the sewing classes, the class for little girls, and the two boys' classes. The Medical Mission is much cramped in its present quarters, but hopes soon to move to larger ones.

— Annual reports.

ST. HELEN'S HOUSE.

(FORMERLY TRINITY SETTLEMENT, STRATFORD.)

93 The Grove, Stratford, London, E., England. (Previous address, 20 Manbery Park.)

Founded, October, 1897, by H.R.H., Duchess of Albany, as a branch of St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green, E., at the request for help from the Trinity College (Oxford) Mission.

Head resident, Mrs. Crossley.

Number of residents: 8 in mother house, 7 attached to it; all women. Number of non-resident workers, 9.

The distinctive work is to provide the assistance of ladies for charitable and social work, parochially or under societies.

* ST. HILDA'S EAST SETTLEMENT.

This is the continuation of Mayfield House, Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E., London, which was founded, 1889, under the direction of a guild of the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

St. Hilda's East Settlement (Women's Settlements of London, Sunday at Home, May, 1898, p. 442).

THE HOXTON SETTLEMENT.

280 Bleyton Buildings, Nile Street, N., London, England.

Founded, 1897, by Miss Honnor Morten and women friends. It is unsectarian and socialistic. Head resident, Miss Honnor Morten.

Number of residents, 1 man, 3 women; total, 4. Number of non-resident workers, 34.

Activities of the settlement: Country holidays, children's meals, boys' clubs, temperance work and social work in connection with the day and evening schools.

"The Hoxton Settlement consists merely of as many tenements as are necessary in a huge block of workmen's dwellings in a very poor neighborhood. It has no buildings or halls of its own. It has no funds of its own. If it wants to feed children, it gets money from the Children's Dinners Association; if it wants to start children's games, it applies to the Children's Happy Evening Society, and so on. It believes in making use of existing societies, and not adding to societies. It supplies workers to a district where there are no resident rich. There is no servant at the settlement; the members do their own work and live like their neighbors."—*Statement of Head Worker.*

Authorized articles,

Pioneers in Hoxton, Westminster Gazette, October 1, 1897.

The Warden of the Hoxton Settlement, Sunday Times, October 2, 1898.

Notice in "Settlement," chapter of "Questions for Women," published by A. & C. Black, 1899.

See also—

Article in London Daily Chronicle, September 27, 1897.

Women's Settlements of London (Hoxton Settlement), Sunday at Home, May, 1898, p. 444.

Settlements (Hoxton Settlement), Charities Review, 7: 889.

* LADY MARGARET HALL.

Kensington Road, Lambeth, London, S.E., England.

The Women's Settlements of London (Lady Margaret Hall), Sunday at Home, January, 1898, pp. 167-169.

LEIGHTON HALL.

8, 9 and 10 Leighton Crescent, Kentish Town, London, N.W., England.

Founded, 1888, by Dr. Coit, as a Neighborhood Guild. Reorganized, 1899, under the auspices of the North London Ethical Society.

Head residents, F. B. Kirkman and H. Snell. (Former head residents, Dr. Stanton Coit and Dr. S. S. F. Fletcher.)

Number of residents, 4 men.

The departments of the work are lectures and conferences, clubs for young men and young women, which are self-governing and in the hands of officers elected by themselves, and Saturday afternoon classes for children.

— Reports for original settlement.

Neighborhood Guilds, Coit, Swan, Sonnenschein & Co.

Neighborhood Guild Review, Leighton Hall. 1d.

Interesting Social Experiment, Pall Mall Gazette, London, July 23, 1891.

Neighborhood Guild (Review of), The Guardian, London, October 22, 1891.

An Ethical Colony, Meliorist, The Echo, London, August 24, 1892.

The Neighborhood Guild, M. P. Stanbury, Shafts, November 19, 1892.

Reports, Neighborhood Guild.

MANSFIELD HOUSE.

89, 91 and 93 Barking Road, Canning Town, E., London, England.

Founded in August, 1890. Originally undertaken with a view to represent Mansfield College. Now under an executive committee, with sub-committees representing various colleges both at Oxford and Cambridge. Warden, Mr. Percy Alden, M.A.

Number of residents, 11 men.

The institutional part of the work began with a Pleasant Sunday Afternoon started in the neighboring Congregational church, classes in hired school-rooms, and a sick benefit society and poor men's lawyer. The distinctive part of the settlement work is in the strong part it has played in the local politics and administration, Mr. Alden being a member of the town council, and other representatives of the settlement having part in various departments of public enterprise. Notable features of the settlement are the Wave lodging house for men, the lads' club, with its new building, a public hall for the P. S. A. and other public meetings, annual art exhibitions, etc.

During the year 1899 the settlement was largely occupied in organizing and developing the work by the aid of the new buildings which came into its possession during the preceding twelve months.

— Authorized articles,

Mansfield House reports, issued annually. Circulars, pamphlets, etc.

Life at Mansfield House, pamphlet by residents; apply at Mansfield House.

A Week at Mansfield House, pamphlet by residents. *Ibid.*

Notes from England, Joseph King, M. A., Andover Review, December, 1892.

Mansfield House University Settlement, J. C. Kenworthy, Christian Weekly, 13a Salisbury Square, E. C., April 22, 1893, price 1d.

Social and Educational Centers of London, C. J. Peer, Altruistic Review, Springfield, O., August, 1893.

Mansfield House University Settlement, Ozora Stearns Davis, Hartford Seminary Record, Hartford, Conn., December, 1893.

Mansfield House, Christian World, London, November 8, 1894.

Problem of the Unemployed, New Age, London, February 14, 1895.

Percy Alden on Social Science, The Friend, London, March 8, 1895.

The Arrival of Percy Alden, Outlook, New York, April 27, 1895.

What Mansfield House is Doing for East London, by Rev. George E. Hooker, Congregationalist, Boston, May 23, 1895.

The University Settlements of London: Where They Are and What They Are Doing. (Mansfield House.) T. C. Cullings, Leisure Hour, 44: 600-796, 1895.

Serious Fire Mansfield House, Christian World, London, January 27, 1896.

A Day at Mansfield House, Percy L. Parker, Temple Magazine (II.), 1 : 272 (January, 1897).

Percy Alden, Outlook, New York, 56 : 420 (June 12, 1897.)

SETTLEMENT OF WOMEN WORKERS (MANSFIELD HOUSE).

461 Barking Road, Canning Town, E., London, England.

Opened in January, 1892, as a vital part of the Mansfield House work, with Miss Cheetham as head of the house.

"The women's work has added a medical mission and hospital and has developed remarkably in many directions."—*Report*.

* MAURICE HOSTEL.

(CHRISTIAN SOCIAL UNION SETTLEMENT.)

60 Shepherdess Walk, City Road, N., London, England.

Head resident, Mr. Eves.

* NEWMAN HOUSE.

108 Kennington Road, S. E., London, England.

Founded, July, 1891, under Roman Catholic auspices.

"Newman House was established as a centre for Catholic lay work in Southwark, . . . on the lines of Oxford House, Toynbee Hall, and other centres, which will be supported by representatives, not only of the Universities, but of the Catholic schools and colleges."—*Newman House Chronicle*.

A Catholic Club, Students' Union and Boys' Home, which were already established in Southwark, are grouped together under the title of "Newman House."

Newman House Chronicle, published quarterly, Newman House, 1d.

Come Over the Ocean, Pamphlet.

Report of Southwark Diocesan Catholic Boys' Home.

Settlements (Newman House), Charities Review, 7 : 889.

OXFORD HOUSE.

Mape Street, Bethnal Green, N. E., London, England.

Founded, 1885, as a settlement of the Church of England in East London by gentlemen of Oxford University.

Warden, Rev. Canon A. F. Winnington Ingram, M. A., rector of St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green.

"The Oxford House in Bethnal Green is established," says the latest annual report, "in order that Oxford men may take part in the social and religious work of the Church in East London; that they may learn something of the life of the poor; may try to better the condition of the working classes as regards health and recreation, mental culture and spiritual teaching, and may offer an example, so far as in them lies, of a simple and religious life."

"One great point of difference between this institution and Toynbee Hall is to be found in their attitude towards religion. The founders of Toynbee Hall cut off every impediment which might accrue from the profession of any particular form of creed. The Oxford House founded itself upon Christianity. But the marked characteristic of Toynbee Hall is that it is an outpost of University Extension; of Oxford House, that it has given a new tone and impulse to the Working Man's Club."—SIR W. R. ANSON, in *The Economic Review*.

"The Baths' Committee presented an interesting report upon the working of the Excelsior buildings during the first year of its management by the Oxford House. The winter season had been occupied with two weekly entertainments given by the Oxford House Musical and Dramatic Association, by Sunday lectures, and by the drill of the Church Lads' Brigade. The dwelling house, moreover, had been occupied by resident workers all through the winter. The summer season had opened late, owing to inevitable refractoriness of the old boiler. Mr. Edwards, however, to whom the Council were bound in gratitude, had triumphed eventually over difficulties, and the bathing season began. During the season 38,000 persons bathed, 19,800 being

Board School children ; the rest chiefly members of various Clubs."—*Oxford House Chronicle*, December, 1899, Vol. XIII, No. 12.

Oxford House in Bethnal Green, Sir W. R. Anson, *Economic Review*, London, January, 1893, 38.

— Oxford House Reports, published annually since 1885.

Oxford House in Bethnal Green, Earl of Stamford, *The Guardian*.

Oxford House Chronicle, Oxford House, 28, 6d., An.

— Federation of Working Men's Social Clubs' Reports, published annually since 1887, Oxford House.

Opening of the New Oxford House, pamphlet printed by W. Odhanes, Strand, London.

Oxford House, Charles Booth, in *The Labor and Life of the People*. Vol. I.

Toynbee Hall and Oxford House, F. Arnold, *Leisure Hour*, 37 : 274 (1888).

Oxford House in Bethnal Green, Sir W. R. Anson, *Economic Review*, 3 : 10 (January, 1893).

Oxford House in Bethnal Green, pamphlet report for 1896.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE

(LADIES' BRANCH OF OXFORD HOUSE.)

St. Margaret's House, 4 Victoria Park Square, and University House, 17 Victoria Park Square, Bethnal Green, E., London, England.

Founded, October, 1899, under the auspices of a united representation of Ladies of Oxford and a guild of the Cheltenham Ladies' College, by whom also Mayfield House is supported.

Head resident, Miss Beatrice Harrington.

Number of residents, 18 women. Non-resident workers, 8.

There are clubs for girls and women, work with the Charity Organization Society, the Metropolitan Association for befriending young servants, also children's, girls' and women's country holiday funds, school management, hospital and workhouse visiting, and district work. That which is distinctive is "social and religious work among girls and women."

"To provide a centre in Bethnal Green at which ladies can reside for religious, social and educational work among the women and girls of St. Andrew's and the surrounding poor parishes."

"The Settlement was named after St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, an English Princess who carried a more enlightened Christianity, a more refined cultivation, and a more practical philanthropy into a country not wholly ignorant of better things, but cut off by circumstances from social intercourse with those more favored in educational advantages than themselves."

"Donations of nearly £1,000 have already been promised toward the acquisition of a site and the erection on it of more suitable buildings."—*Report*, October, 1899.

— See the annual reports and the Oxford House Chronicle.

Article by Miss Mary Talbot, entitled St. Margaret's House, London, Bethnal Green, in *The Universities and the Social Problem*, edited by John M. Knapp, published by Rivington, Percival & Co., King Street, Covent Garden, London.

Article by Miss Portal in *Good Citizenship*, published by George Allen, 156 Charing Road.

Article in *Economic*, by Miss Talbot, October, 1893.

Woman's Settlements in Bethnal Green, Mrs. Mace, *Good Words*, 36 : 613 (1895).

The Woman's Settlements of London (St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green), Sunday at Home, February, 1898 (p. 249).

Paper read by Miss Harrington at Church Congress, London, 1899. Bemrose & Co., London.

PASSMORE EDWARDS HOUSE.

(SUCCEEDS UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON SQUARE.)

Tavistock Place and Little Coram Street, St. Pancras, N. W., London, England.

Founded, 1896, under the inspiration of Mrs. Humphry Ward, as a further development of the social work carried on at Marchmont Hall, under the auspices of the University Hall settlement.

Warden, R. G. Tatton, M. A., Balliol College (formerly fellow and tutor).

Number of residents, 10 men.

The activities are educational, recreative and social.

The settlement is undenominational, and includes among its supporters men and women of the most various shades of religious as well as political opinion. The Council includes representatives of the London City Council and the Technical Education Board, the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, the London School of Economics, the Working Men's College and the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and is closely connected, through the Invalid Children's School, with the London School Board.

Thanks to a munificent gift of £14,000 from Mr. Passmore Edwards, and to the generous assistance of many friends, the settlement is possessed of a splendid building.—*Circular*.

Authorized articles,

University Hall reports.

University Hall, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Macmillan & Co., London, 1891, 45 pp.

The Future of University Hall, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Smith, Elder & Co., London, 1891.

New Forms of Christian Education, Mrs. Humphry Ward, The New World, London, June.

University Hall pamphlets.

Appeal for Help towards the Provision of New Buildings, University Hall.

Settlement Magazine, The Associate, issued quarterly.

Reports and circulars, especially the first illustrated circular, entitled The Passmore Edwards Settlement.

Address, Social Ideas and Collectivism, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, at Passmore Edwards House, in London, October 14, 1897.

The Architecture of the Passmore Edwards Settlement, G. Le. Morris and Esther Wood (II.), Studio, 16: 11, February, 1899.

Passmore Edwards Settlement, R. G. Tatton, Warden; and Work among Women and Children at the Passmore Edwards Settlement, London, W. C., L'Informateur, Bulletin de Renseignements sur les Etudes en France et l'Etranger 2e Année No. 2, Société Française d'Imprimerie et de Librairie, Paris.

* PEMBROKE COLLEGE MISSION.

207a East Street, Walworth, S. E., London, E., England.

Founded, 1886, under the auspices of Pembroke College, Cambridge.

C. F. Andrews, warden.

The work comprises religious, social, athletic and educational activities, together with temperance work, and throughout there is a strong religious emphasis. In answer to inquiries, the warden says: "The mission is an integral part of the Anglican Church, worked as a separate parish, with daily and weekly services, and the helps of the religious life. The work is entirely subsidiary to this central object. It has been worked all along on these lines, and experience has abundantly convinced us that such lines are firmest and most permanent." The district is mainly one of costermongers and bricklayers. The mission is singularly well supported by personal residential help from College.

— See annual reports, especially that for 1896, published by Hall & Son, Cambridge, England.

PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT.

Esk House, 56 East India Dock Road, Poplar, London, E., England.

Founded, March 24, 1899, by the Presbytery of London, North, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of England.

Lady superintendent, Mrs. Ellis Hewitt.

Number of residents, 2 women. Number of non-resident workers, 0.

Distinctive work: Factory work, visiting on purely religious basis.

Authorized articles.

First annual report, 1899.

Articles in The Presbyterian, April 5, 1900.

ROBERT BROWNING HALL.

Hall, York Street, Walworth Road, S. E., London, England.

Settlement House, 82 Camberwell Road, S. E.

Opened, December 15, 1894, by Rev. Francis Herbert Stead, M. A., with the co-operation of a committee formed for the purpose. Mr. Stead is warden.

Number of residents, 6 men, 7 women, 4 children; total, 17. Number of non-resident workers, 30.

The hall stands in a district miserably poor and houses a population of more than 120,000 on less than one square mile. It was built as a Congregational chapel in 1790, and was the place of worship Robert Browning attended until he had grown to man's estate, and the place where he was baptized.

"The promotion of the labor movement in religion" is declared by Mr. Stead to be the distinctive work and purpose of the settlement, and the means by which this end is reached are educational classes, religious services, pleasant Sunday afternoons, poor man's lawyer, open parliament, etc. A circular, issued in the neighborhood, indicates the spirit in which all the work is done:—

"You know our aim. We wish to make life in Walworth brighter, sweeter, fuller. Will you help us? Will you help us that we may all become better neighbors and fellow citizens? Will you help us to draw closer all the links of local life, that we may lift it to a higher level? We stand for the labor movement in religion. We stand for the endeavor to obtain for labor not merely more of the good things of life, but most of the best things in life. Come and join us as comrades in the service of Him who is Lord of Labor and the Soul of all social reform.

See, Reports, annual and occasional, especially leaflet, 'The Week at Robert Browning Hall.'

Poem in Punch, London, December 21, 1895—"Browning at Browning Hall."

Article by Rev. M. James Campbell, in The Commons, May, 1896.

Robert Browning Hall (Walworth), London, 6 : 589, (July 8, 1897).

A Centre of Social Activity in The Daily News Weekly, March 10, 1900.

* RUGBY SCHOOL HOME MISSION.

The Rugby House, 292 Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, W., London, England.

Founded originally in 1885, but taken over by Rugby in 1889, under the headship of A. F. Walmer, an old Rugbeian.

I. A. Daniel is now head resident.

Dealing with boys and young men of the unskilled and casual laborer class is described as the distinctive work of the settlement, among whose departments may be mentioned the "Old Guard" club of young men who have been through the boys' club, and the club for younger boys. A company of the London Battalion of the Boys' Brigade is located at the settlement, and the work is supplemented with cricket, football, debating societies, etc. The Rugby school is back of the work both financially and as supplying workers from among old members. "To do our work thoroughly, we must gain a knowledge of the home life of each boy, discover his individuality, and then, when we are thrown into contact with him in the club, we can more readily sympathize with him, while he, on his side, is more likely to confide in us, and a bond of union springs up, without which success is impossible."—*Sixth Annual Report*.

Reports published annually.

The Rugby Boys' Club: Its Origin and Objects, Arthur F. Walrond, December, 1891. To be obtained at Rugby House.

* ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE.

Millwall, E., London, England.

Founded, 1897, with Miss A. M. Harington, formerly of St. Margaret's House, as head.

"St. Mildred's House," says an authoritative statement for the Bibliography, "was started at the Isle of Dogs (Millwall), on the initiative and at the expense of Miss Hilda Barry, who has been working at St. Margaret's, and, with Miss Harington, also of St. Margaret's, has gone into residence at St. Mildred's. The new settlement will be affiliated to St. Margaret's and will work on the same lines. St. Mildred's will accommodate seven residents.

* STEPNEY MEETING HOUSE.

Garden Street, Stepney Green, E., London, England. Address John Howell, Secretary, 230 Sebert Road, Forest Gate, Essex, England.

For particulars as to this work, about to graduate into a settlement, see leaflet, "Proposed Social Settlement at Stepney," for which address as above.

TOYNBEE HALL.

28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E., London, England.

Founded, 1884, by Rev. Canon S. A. Barnett and friends, as a memorial to Arnold Toynbee, and named in his honor under the auspices of the Universities' Association.

Warden, Rev. Canon S. A. Barnett.

Number of residents, 18-20 men. Number of non-resident workers, 30-40 class-takers and about 200 associates, who co-operate with the residents in various branches of the work.

Activities of the settlement are too numerous to mention. They are social, recreative and educational. "The majority of the residents at Toynbee Hall are engaged in professional duties of their own, and visit clubs, take classes,

etc., in their evenings or other spare time. A few of the residents are able to give their whole time. Care is taken to strengthen existing institutions, of which there are many in East London, rather than to start new ones; to supply them with workers, rather than to supplant or compete with them. The educational work, though it extends to about 1,000 students, and occupies a large place in reports and in the notice of visitors to the hall, does not absorb so much of the time or care of the actual residents as is sometimes supposed. Toynbee Hall has given it a home and centre, and has, to a great extent, supplied the initial impetus which has enabled it to go on of itself. Much of the educational work here described does not touch directly the "working classes," but a class rather better off, whose intellectual needs are in some ways as great, and the provision for them ("secondary education") not yet so well organized. There can be no doubt that the future of London, and the welding of its citizens into one, will be greatly influenced for good by the growth of real knowledge, and of liberal education amongst this class, and by the friendships formed in the common pursuit of it. But the educational work is also attracting in increasing numbers the artisan and laboring classes. "Wadham House" and "Balliol House," close to Toynbee Hall, give to men engaged during the day in business, but wishing to avail themselves of the educational opportunities offered by the hall, some of the advantages of college life. The rent of a room (including the use of a "common room") is 8/- a week. There are about fifty-five students now in residence. Toynbee Hall, in its corporate capacity, is non-political and undenominational. No one, by living there or by helping it, commits himself to any particular set of opinions. But individual residents can and do take their own line both in thought and work.—*Extracts from circular of general information issued by Toynbee Hall, March, 1900.*

"Toynbee Hall—it seems as if it never could be too often repeated—stands for the way of life as distinct from the way of machinery. The world is moved by the power which is applied by character, by the personal influence of individuals, by life, and also by that which is applied by organization, by law, by machinery.

"Toynbee Hall exists that individuals may tell on individuals, that the knowledge accumulated in the universities and the experience accumulated in industry may move public opinion through the friendships formed between university men and the inhabitants of industrial neighborhoods.

"But such friendships are sure to lead to organizations. When two or three meet together and in the presence of the higher ideal which appears in their midst see the ignorance or the suffering or the sin which is around, they cannot help starting the machinery by which that goodwill may become effective.

"The following report will tell what has been done during the past year by such machinery, but it is left for me to remind all readers that it is personal contact from which everything has grown, and that it is a further personal contact which everything has to foster. If it be that critics, counting up the number of students and the activities of the clubs give us praise, our answer is 'It is not by such a standard we would be judged.' And if we ourselves are led to think about our doings and to rival other organizations in making a show, we must correct ourselves by the reflection that we are here, not so much to do things as to know and to be known.

"Machinery is necessary, but the machinery which deals with human beings must have a hand to touch their needs and be directed by a mind keen to re-adapt its action. The hand and the mind are in the residents, the associates and all those who are with us as those who serve."—*Warden in Fifteenth Annual Report of the Universities' Settlement in East London, June 30, 1899.*

—Toynbee Record, monthly, beginning October, 1888.

—Toynbee Hall Reports, yearly, from 1886.

Pamphlets issued by Toynbee Hall.

—Toynbee Hall, William Smart, M. A., James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow, 6d.

—Arnold Toynbee, F. S. Montague, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 50c.

—Work for University Men in East London, Pabb & Tyler, Cambridge, England, 6d.

Universities' Settlement in Whitechapel, T. H. Nunn, Economic Review, London, October,

1892, 38.

Work of Toynbee Hall, P. L. Gell, in Arnold Toynbee, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Toynbee Hall, Henry C. Potter, The Critic, New York, September 17, 1887.

Toynbee Hall, Oxford Magazine.

Toynbee Hall, Charles Booth, Labor and Life of the People, Vol. I., p. 122.

- Settlements of University Men in Great Towns, S. A. Barnett, Oxford Chronicle Office, 3d.
 — L'éducation en Angleterre, Pierre de Conbertin, Hachette et cie, Paris.
 — Arnold Toynbee: A Reminiscence, Sir Alfred Milner, K. C. B., Edward Arnold & Co., 1s.
 and 2s. 6d.
 — Un Settlement Anglais: Notes sur Toynbee Hall (Circulaire No. 12 of the Musée Social, 5 Rue des Cases, Paris, August 3, 1897.
 — Toynbee Hall, by René C. Chaparède, 27 Rue Larose, Paris.
 — Toynbee Hall and Oxford House, F. Arnold, Leisure Hour, 37 : 274 (April, 1888).
 — Toynbee Hall, F. S. Boas, Time, 23 : 749.
 — Students' Residence at Toynbee Hall, H. S. Lemse, Chr. Lit., 10 : 95.
 — Toynbee Hall, H. B. Adams, Char., R 1 : 12.
 — Three London Charities (Toynbee Hall), by a Visitor, Unitarian Review, 34 : 338 (October, 1890).
 — Toynbee Hall, Cyril Bailey, Economist Review, 6 : 88, January, 1895.
 — University Settlements, S. A. Barnett, Nineteenth Century, 38:1015 (December, 1895); Eclectic M., 126 : 183.
 — Toynbee Hall and Her Work, M. McG. Dana, Gunton's M., 10 : 40 (May, 1896).
 — The University of the East End (Toynbee Hall), (II.) Young Man, 11 : 274 (August, 1897).
 — Educational Work at Toynbee Hall, Leonard W. Lillingham, Public Opinion, 25 : 622 (November 17, 1898), excerpt from article in November Sunday Magazine, London.

THE UNITED GIRLS' SCHOOLS' MISSION SETTLEMENT.

1 Albany Row, Camberwell, S. E., London, England.

Founded, September, 1893, under the direct patronage of the Lord Bishop of Rochester. Head resident, Miss Gooch. (Former head resident, Miss Partin.)

Number of residents, 6. Number of non-resident workers, 24.

"The lease of the house which is used as a settlement house and factory girls' club was bought and presented to the mission by Miss Dove, of Wycomb Abbey, Buck, in 1898."—*Note of Head Resident.*

"The mission somewhat resembles—on the part of girls—the missions of some of the boys' public schools. It is maintained by a union of the girls' schools, already embracing more than sixty schools throughout England, and hoping in time to be joined by all girls' public, private and high schools.

"The district selected for the first mission—near the old Kent Road—covers only six and one-half acres, but contains 6,500 people, or an average of 1000 to each acre. All the people are quite poor, and live three to five families in every house. There are no 'slums,' nor on the other hand is there a single garden or tree."—*The Third Report of the United Girls' Schools' Missions, Michaelmas, 1898—Michaelmas, 1899.*

Authorized articles,

— Annual reports, issued at Michaelmas.

* WELLINGTON COLLEGE MISSION.

183 East Street, Walworth, C. E., London, England.

Founded, 1888, by the masters and boys, past and present, of Wellington College, under the direction of the Bishop of Rochester, to take charge of a part of the parish of St. Peter's, Walworth, for spiritual care, social work, and physical aid, nursing, etc.

The emphasis is religious, but there is an active social work. The reports for 1894, '95 and '96 give a good idea of the work, which ministers to a laboring population of 5,000, some of whom are in abject poverty.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, SOUTHWARK.

44, 45 and 46 Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S. E., London, England.

Founded, 1887, by the women's colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, viz., Newnham and Girton Colleges, Cambridge; Lady Margaret Hall and Somerville College, Oxford.

Management by a committee composed of representatives from the above named colleges, and also from London University and Royal Holloway College. Undenominational.

Warden, Miss Margaret A. Sewell. Acting warden, Miss K. V. Baureatyne. (Former wardens, Miss Augles, Miss Gränet.)

Number of residents, 16 women. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

The principal line of work is co-operation with the existing agencies for promotion of welfare of the poor (especially women and children), and training of workers by lectures on social and economic subjects, and practical work.

Authorized articles,

— Annual reports.

Articles of Association, Women's University Settlement.

Women's University Settlement, Miss Isabel Don, Conference of Women Workers, Glasgow, November, 1894.

Women's University Settlement, Miss Bartlett, Monthly Packet, London, January, 1895.

A Saturday School, Miss Isabel Don, Women's Help Society, June, 1895.

Some Results of the Higher Education of Women, Catherine Baldwin, *Century*, 52: 958-9 (October, 1896).

The Women's Settlements of London (Women's University Settlement), Sunday at Home, January, 1898, pp. 167-169.

* YORK HOUSE.

527 Holloway Road, N., London, England.

Opened, December 9, 1893, as a North London Ladies' Settlement for parochial church workers.

"The ladies have been employed in visiting not only from house to house, but from room to room, in conducting Sunday and week-day classes, mothers' meetings, factory girls' clubs, Bands of Hope, and parochial work of all kinds. Their work has been most useful . . . and the improvement in the girls has been most marked."—*Annual Report*.

— Annual report.

— Monthly Packet, London, August, 1894.

Women's Settlements of London (York House), Sunday at Home, June, 1898, p. 495.

MANCHESTER

LANCASHIRE COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

Lancashire College Settlement, Embden Street and Clarendon, W., Hulme, Manchester. (Previous address, 34 River Street, Hulme.)

Founded, October, 1895, under the auspices of the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester.

Warden, Mr. G. Parker, B. A. (Former warden, A. T. S. James, B. A.)

Number of residents, men 4, women 1; total, 5. Non-resident workers, 25.

"The aim is to minister to the wants of the whole man, as an individual and as a member of society." The work includes religious services, educational classes, clubs, etc.

Authorized accounts,

— Annual reports by warden, June, 1896, 1897, 1898 and October, 1899.

Pamphlet entitled, "The Condition of the Poor in Hulme," reprinted from Manchester Evening News.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

(FORMERLY OWENS COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.)

Ancoats Hall, Manchester Art Museum, Manchester, England. (Previous addresses, 17 Manor Street, Ardwick, and 114 Higher Ardwick, Manchester.)

Inaugurated, March 27, 1895, constituted July 15, 1896, by Principal Ward of Owen's College and some former students. It is supported by Owens College and some influential Manchester citizens, by Canon Barnett, of Toynbee Hall, and Sir John Gorst.

Warden, Alice Crompton, M. A. (Former wardens, Ernest T. Campagnac, B. A., and C. Helene Stoehr.)

Number of residents, 5 men, 4 women; total, 9. Number of non-resident workers, 60.

The various activities of the settlement are: 1. Educational, consisting of lectures, classes, and the teaching of elementary school children about pictures. 2. Social and recreative, under which come indoor and outdoor concerts, "at homes," dances, a country cottage, parties for cripples, a choral society, clubs and debating societies. 3. Help to existing organizations.

"What is unique about this settlement is that it is housed in an art museum, filled with pictures arranged educationally, open to the public for a certain part of each day. Sets of pictures are lent to elementary schools."—*Warden's Statement*.

Authorized articles,

— The Settlement Scheme, Owens College Union Magazine, Manchester, July 1, 1895.

Articles in the Manchester Guardian.

* STAR HALL, ANCOATS.

Star Hall, Ancoats, Manchester, England.

Founded by the late Frank W. Crossley, and now maintained by Mrs. Crossley.

This work is not known as a settlement, being rather a mission, but it possesses more of the true settlement spirit than many an institution of undoubted settlement status. Of the beginnings of the work, an intimate

friend, writing to the Manchester Guardian at the time of Mr. Crossley's death, in the spring of 1897, said: "He searched carefully for the most needy district in Manchester. This he found in Ancoats, at that time much more neglected than it is to-day. There was an old music hall called the Star, which he purchased, and upon the site of it and in the neighboring streets he built his mission hall and dwelling house, and afterwards the row of houses used as training homes for missionaries. There he and his wife and family have made their home, laboring without sparing themselves for the spiritual, moral and temporal welfare of the poor people round about. It was a very unusual course to take, and there was much wonder and some criticism among friends; but altogether apart from the success of the work in Ancoats—and there was success—an impression was created in the minds of many good people of the more conventional sort which is not likely soon to wear off. Here were people really 'living the life.' There could be no mistake about the fact of their sincerity and devotion; they had decided on a noble course of action, and no generous heart could attempt to belittle it. The Star Hall soon became the centre of a movement for a higher and more consistent standard of Christian living, and its influence has by no means been confined to the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood."

See Chicago Commons leaflet No. 2, "Frank W. Crossley," Chicago.

SHEFFIELD

* NEIGHBORHOOD GUILD.

Smilter Lane, Pitsmoor, Sheffield, England.
Address, Rev. T. T. Broad.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH

* CHALMER'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT.

10 Ponton Street, Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland.
Founded, 1887.

"The more regular activity of the settlement centres about the club for older men and the guild for young men and boys. . . . A company of the Boys' Brigade . . . has its headquarters at the settlement."—R. A. Woods in *The Congregationalist*.

Scotch University Settlement, R. A. Woods, Congregationalist, Boston, May 28, 1891.

Annual reports.

Chalmer's and Community Work, Frank Russell, D.D., Christian at Work, New York, September 18, 1893.

* NEW COLLEGE SETTLEMENT.

48 Pleasance, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Founded, 1889, under the auspices of the New College Missionary Society, by students of theological college (Free Church of Scotland).

Rev. A. C. Dawson, M.A., is warden.

The emphasis upon the work is religious—"Our aim is first personal religion, and we believe the more purely secular agencies maintained further this end." There are several Sunday meetings, and one on Thursday, for religious services, and there are also various social clubs and other similar activities. The workers are largely drawn from the Free St. Andrew's Church, though several are in actual residence.

See reports, published annually; also—

Scotch University Settlements, R. A. Woods, Congregationalist, Boston, May 18, 1891.

University Settlements, A. E. G., Young Men's Christian Magazine, August, 1892, 1d.

The New College Settlement, Rev. A. A. Cooper, Free Church of Scotland Monthly, Edinburgh, October 1, 1892, 1d.

New College Mission Society Report for 1892.

UNIVERSITY HALL.

University Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Residential houses : 1, Ramsay Lodge ; 2, St. Giles' House ; 3, Ridale's Court ; 4, Blackie House and Burns House.

Founded, 1887, by Prof. Patrick Geddes, on private initiative, with assistance of friends.

Senior resident, Prof. Patrick Geddes.

Number of residents ———

"It is difficult to give figures since there is not a differentiation between workers and residents. Naturally many residents who are students, etc., do not do any settlement work as ordinarily understood, but yet help in the work of University Hall by the mere fact of residence."

"The departments of work are : (1) Provision of social residence among University students, graduates and others. (2) City improvement by alteration of existing and erection of new buildings. (3) Educational, especially in social science, geography, history, nature study and art."—*Senior Resident*.

The work of University Hall is now carried on by the Town and Gown Association, Limited, the board of which has representatives of civic interests on the one hand and academic on the other. Prof. Geddes is managing director. The work of the Association has recently been extended to London, where a building on an excellent site (on Chelsea Embankment) will soon be erected. For details, application should be made to Ross, Brauford & Co., 5 and 7 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.

Authorized articles,

— Prospectus and annual reports of Town and Gown Association, Ltd., to be had on application to the secretaries, 20 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Prospectus of Edinburgh Summer Meeting (Secretary, Outlook Tower), Edinburgh.

See reports, bulletins, and especially *The Evergreen*—Address : Patrick Geddes Colleagues, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, Scotland.

University Extension World, January, 1895.

Something new in the Settlement Line, *Congregationalist*, Boston, November 8, 1894.

Article in the *People's Journal*, of Edinburgh, March 31, 1891.

World's First Sociological Laboratory, *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol., IV, No. 5, March, 1899.

GLASGOW

* TOYNBEE HOUSE.

Cathedral Court, Rottenrow, Glasgow, Scotland.

Founded, November, 1886, as a contribution of the University toward the solution of the problems of the east end of Glasgow.

"The first move toward social work on the part of the universities resulted in the establishment of the Toynbee House in a poor quarter not far from the Cathedral in Glasgow."—R. A. WOODS in *The Congregationalist*.

"From the outset we have tried to make Toynbee House a centre of social work in the district. Members of the association, grouped together as families, undertook to get gradually acquainted with residents, and to invite them to social gatherings . . . and this gave us opportunities of becoming better acquainted with our neighbors. I think that we may say that each of these families has established itself as the nucleus of a little friendly circle which has grown . . . with time."—Professor EDWARD CAIRD.

Scotch University Settlement, R. A. Woods, *Congregationalist*, Boston, May 28, 1891.

— Reports, issued annually.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SETTLEMENT.

10 Possil Road, Garscube Cross, Glasgow, Scotland.

Founded, March, 1889, by students of Glasgow University, under the auspices of the University Missionary Society, Christian Association and Total Abstinence Society.

Warden, E. Horsfall Turner, M.A. (Former wardens, William Boyd, M. A., and Rev. J. H. Maclean, B. D.)

It is unsectarian and managed by a committee of residents with one other student. Finance Committee of business men elected by subscribers annually.

The interesting fact regarding the students' settlement is that it was founded at the suggestion of the late Professor Henry Drummond ; it has extended in social ways the missionary and temperance activity previously carried on at

Garscube Cross. Fifteen students are in residence. They belong to many denominations and carry on many lines of work and study. The religious work includes a number of weekly services, open air meetings, etc., and the social work takes form in workingmen's lectures and concerts, clubs, sewing and cooking classes, savings bank, poor men's lawyer, medical service, neighborhood "at homes," summer trips, dispensary, and regular systematic visitation by each of the residents.

- Authorized articles,
 - Reports, issued annually.
 - Statements and Appeals, Students' Settlement.
 - Scotch University Settlement, R. A. Woods, Congregationalist, Boston, May 28, 1891.
 - Directory at end of "University Settlements," by W. Reason, M.A.
 - Article in Mansfield House Magazine, London, February, 1899.
 - Article, "La Foi et la Vie," by Charles Martin Delessert, libraire, rue Roquépine, 4, Paris, 1er September, 1899.

FRANCE

PARIS

UNIVERSITÉ POPULAIRE.

De la Rue Mouffetard, Paris.

UNIVERSITÉ POPULAIRE.

127 Faubourg St. Antoine

UNIVERSITÉ POPULAIRE.

19 Rue de Belleville.

It is not strictly orthodox to call the institutions of the Faubourg St. Antoine and its Paris and provincial imitators "settlements," since (if we except Belleville, where a number of university students have taken up their abode in a workingman's tenement house) the workers in them are not "residents." They call themselves "universités populaires," but they have so little in common with "university extension"—which has existed here for thirty years, and has displayed considerable vigor within the last ten or twelve—and so much in common, spite of the absence of "residents," with the settlements, that it is doing no great violence to reality or language to class them with the latter. It is not only that they are active in a score of ways in which university extension is inert—they are primarily social, and only remotely and indifferently pedagogic—but the relations between the workers and the people are of the same intimate, natural, wholesome, mutually benefiting character as in the settlements, the settlement attitude being one of getting as well as giving, in pursuance of the settlement belief that the people have quite as much to teach as they have to learn.—ALVIN F. SANBORN, *Boston Evening Transcript*, March 7, 1900.

— Foundation Universitaire de Belleville, Statuts, Reglements, Paris, 1899.

Bulletin des Universités Populaires, 15 Mars, 1900, Numéro 1. Société des Universités Populaires, 28 Rue Serpente, Paris.

ORATOIRE ST. PHILLIPE DE NERI.

14 Boulevard Tuckermann, Paris, France.

This is a Sisters' house, with settlement activities.

OEUVRE DE POPINCOURT.

72 Rue de la Folie Regnault, Paris, France.

Head resident, Comtesse Marie Zamoyska.

Number of residents, 4.

See—

Address by M. Etienne Lamy, *La Revue hebdomadaire*, May 22, 1897.

Excerpt of above, *Charities Review*, 6: 517-20 (July-August, 1897).

Social Settlement in Paris, Bessie von Vorst, condensed from *New York Evening Post* for *Public Opinion*, 28: 365 (March 22, 1900).

GERMANY

* BERLIN

Information to be obtained from

Pastor Paul Goehr, Y. M. C. A., 34 Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, Germany

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

OUIS HUIS.

Vereeniging "Ouis Huis," Rosenstraat 12-14-16, Amsterdam.

Founded, 1892, by P. W. Jansfen, Director of the Deli-Tabak-Maatschoppy through the efforts of Miss Helene Meriur and J. A. Tours, as an institution for the education of the people.

Director, J. A. Tours.

Number of residents, none. Number of non-resident workers, 180.

The building contains board room, reading-room, library, gymnasium, two club rooms, lecture room, assembly room, large hall, and kitchen. The purpose of the society is to promote the development of the people by instructive and friendly meetings, as much as possible, of persons of both sexes. The religious and political views of those who attend the meetings, in what capacity they may come, are never to be inquired after. The means to attain this end are a reading-room for men and women; weekly lectures on literature, history, physics, pedagogy, political economy; courses of lectures on different subjects for men and women separately, or for both together (these discussions are marked by an intimate tone); Sunday evening meetings; musical or theatrical performances; magic lantern; tableaux (the large hall accommodates 525 persons; one price for all rows); legal advice; clubs for boys, girls, men, women; friendly intercourse; discussions on scientific subjects; chess club; travelling club; and lessons in the Dutch, French, English and German languages, bookkeeping, reading and writing for adults, needlework, mending, making and cutting of one's own clothes, cooking, drilling for boys and girls, fencing, acting, singing (choir of men and women).

Fees for the lessons, clubs and meetings are from 2½ to 10 cents a lesson (about half a penny to 2 pence); for the reading-room, 25 cents in three months (4 pence); for the lectures, 5 cents (1 penny); for the Sunday evening meetings, 10 cents (2 pence); beer, lemonade, coffee, tea, bread and cheese, from 3 to 10 cents (half a penny to 2 pence).

A committee consisting of 150 members are at work in the different divisions. About 700 persons attend the lessons, clubs and meetings. The average number of those who attend the lectures is 200, and of the Sunday evening meetings 500. Results, if the better developed impart their knowledge, talents, experience, in a friendly way to those who are less privileged in that respect, the result is expected to be, that they will learn to appreciate and feel interested in each other, which will be a great satisfaction to either party.

—*Circular of Information in English.*

— See also annual reports and paper, *Ouis Huis*, issued monthly.

OTHER PEOPLES' HOUSES

GRAVENHAAGSCHE TONYBEE-VEREENIGING, MR. A. KERDYK.

SCHIEDAM, VOLKSHUIS, MR. M. C. M. DE GROOT.

LEIDSHE VOLKSHUIS, MRS. E. KNAPPERT.

MIDDELBURG, "OUIS HUIS," H. SNYDER.

DEVENTER VOLKSBOND, S. LULOFS.

ASIA

INDIA

* BOMBAY SETTLEMENT.

"The movement has also spread to India, where there is a missionary university settlement in Bombay."—ADA S. WOOLFOLK in *Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia*.

JAPAN

KYOTO

AIRINSHA.

(THE HOUSE OF NEIGHBORLY LOVE.)

Kyoto, Japan.

Opened, January, 1893. Rev. Dr. M. L. Gordon, missionary.

"Airinsha" is the outgrowth of Rev. Dr. M. L. Gordon's American Board Mission at Kyoto. "We had," says Dr. Gordon, "a night school where the English branches were taught. Later, we established a kindergarten, which, like the night school, is still in successful operation." The district of Kyoto, where Airinsha is located, is east of the Kamo River and near the greatest thoroughfare of the city, which is the third largest in Japan. In this district of Kyoto live thousands of abjectly poor laboring people, in the midst of a large number of silk and porcelain factories, and in the neighboring hotels and boarding houses are many students. The distinctive feature of Airinsha is that it is missionary, and religious teaching is a large portion of its work. It is practically a household church, including Sunday-school, Bible classes, etc.—*The Commons*, Chicago, May, 1897.

Social Settlements in Japan, *Outlook*, 56: 511 (June 26, 1897.)

TOKYO

THE KINGSLEY HALL.

No. 1 3d Street Misakicho, Kenda, Tokyo, Japan. (Former address, No. 12 First Street.)

Founded, March 1, 1897, by Dr. D. C. Greene and Sen Joseph Katayama, under the auspices of the A. B. F. Mission and the Kingsley Hall Association.

Head resident, Sen Joseph Katayama.

Number of residents, 3 men, 2 women, 2 children; total, 7. Number of non-resident workers, 5.

The activities of the settlement are varied, and consist of a Sunday-school, young men's club, an evening school for working men, city reform club, meetings for the study of the poor, kindergarten, lectures on labor questions, co-operative movement, publication of *Labor World*, and "pleasant Sunday afternoon meetings." Kenda, where the settlement is located, is the most crowded section of the city of Tokyo. Its population consists not only of the poor, but also of the students in the schools and universities of Tokyo. In the midst of this section, whose population is above 200,000—Tokyo is a city of over a million souls—Mr. Katayama opened his house, naming it after the great English Christian socialist. "The main object of the hall is to become a connecting link between the higher and lower classes of the country, and at the same time to impart scientific knowledge to young men."—*The Commons*, Chicago, May and July, 1897.

Authorized articles:

Mission News, published by A. B. F. Mission in Japan.

Social Settlements in Japan, *Outlook*, 56: 511, June 26, 1897.

Articles in *The Commons*, Chicago, May and July, 1897.

Kingsley House, Tokyo, and Its Founder, Arthur L. Weatherley, *The Commons*, Chicago, December, 1897.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

THE TOYNBEE GUILD.

The University, Sydney, New South Wales. (Previous address, Riley Street, Surry Hill, Sydney.)

Founded, December 11, 1896, by Percy F. Rowland, B.A. (Oxon.), T. R. Bavin, B.A., L. L. B. (Sydney), and members of Sydney University, or of any other university, resident in Sydney.

Number of residents, 0. Number of non-resident workers, 30-40.

The honorable secretary writes: "It is hoped that we may be able to resume the work of a residential settlement before long. Conditions here make such work somewhat difficult. The poorer classes do not concentrate in any one quarter of the town, but are to be found distributed in all parts. Further, there are very few university men who have sufficient money or leisure to enable them to reside in a settlement. We therefore thought it best to confine ourselves for the present to an effort to bring together in friendly intercourse, for the purposes of political and social discussion, representatives of the university and of the laboring classes, and to avoid anything in the

nature of charity work. Sydney is already overloaded with charitable aid societies. We have also identified ourselves with political agitations for the amelioration of social conditions, and have lately had the satisfaction of seeing an early-closing act, the agitation for which we were mostly responsible, become law. Our efforts to cultivate good feeling between class and class have not been fruitless. Our members have been welcomed in the councils of trade and labor organizations, and our assistance is sought from time to time by classes of workingmen who are endeavoring to improve their condition. The work is still in its infancy, and more may be hoped for the future."

LIST OF BOOKS

SUITABLE FOR A SETTLEMENT (RESIDENT'S) LIBRARY.

Compiled from lists of some fifty settlement workers of experience, and enumerated in the order of number of times mentioned :

The City Wilderness. Edited by Robt. A. Woods.
 Philanthropy and Social Progress.
 Hull House Maps and Papers.
 English Social Movements. Robt. A. Woods.
 Practical Socialism. Canon and Mrs. Barnett.
 Social Settlements. Prof Henderson.
 The Industrial Revolution. Arnold Toynbee.
 Friendly Visiting. Mary E. Richmond.
 Social Writings of John Ruskin.
 How the Other Half Lives. Jacob Riis.
 University and Social Settlements. Edited by W. Reason, M.A.
 Chicago Commons (issued monthly).
 Elements of Sociology. Franklin H. Giddings.
 Life and Labor of the People. Charles Booth.
 Neighborhood Guilds. Stanton Coit.
 "Everything Written by Jane Addams." (See bibliography, under Hull House.)
 A Function of the Social Settlement. Jane Addams.
 No. 5 John Street. Richard Whiteing.
 Social Ideals in English Letters. Vida D. Scudder.
 American Charities. Amos G. Warner.
 Rich and Poor. Mrs. Bosanquet.
 Between Cæsar and Jesus. George D. Herron.
 Ruskin as a Social Reformer. John Hobson.
 Theory of the Leisure Class. Thorstein Veblen.
 Labor's Copartnership. Henry D. Lloyd.
 Wealth Against Commonwealth. Henry D. Lloyd.
 The Workers. Walter D. Wycoff.
 Fabian Tracts.
 Fabian Essays.
 Social Writings of Thomas Carlyle.
 Duties of Man. Joseph Mazzini.
 Municipal Government in Continental Europe. Albert Shaw.
 Peter Stirling. P. L. Ford.
 Social and Ethical Studies. Count Tolstoi.
 The Service of God. Canon and Mrs. Barnett.
 Our Common Land. Miss Octavia Hill.
 The Quintessence of Socialism. Sch ffe.
 Methods of Social Reform. T. Mackey.
 Aspects of the Social Problem. Edward B. Bosanquet.
 Principles of Economics. Prof. Marshall.
 Arnold Toynbee. Johns Hopkins Press, Monographs.
 Industrial Democracy. Webb.
 Cause and Cure of Civilization. Carpenter.
 My Educational Creed and School and Society. John Dewey.
 Evolution of Modern Capitalism. John Hobson.
 The Problems of Poverty. John Hobson.
 The Problems of the Unemployed. John Hobson.
 Causes and Consequences. Chapman.
 News from Nowhere and John Ball, William Morris.
 Municipal Government in Great Britain. Albert Shaw.
 History of Trades-Unionism. Sidney and Beatrice Webb.
 Charity Organization. Loch.
 Homes of London Poor. Octavia Hill.
 Letters of Edward Denison.
 Physics and Politics. Walter Bagehot.
 Pamphlet on Social Settlements. Twenty-third National Conference of Charities.
 Our Industrial Laws. Miss Wilson; Duckworth, Covent Co., London.
 Work in Great Cities. A. F. Winnington Ingram.
 Essays and Addresses. B. Bosanquet.
 Encyclopedia of Social Reform. W. D. P. Bliss.
 Universities and the Social Problem. Knapp.
 Domestic Service. Lucy Salmon.
 Women and Economics. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.
 The Poor Law. Fowle.
 Pauperism: Its Causes and Remedies. Prof. Fawcett.
 (See also list of books appended to lecture course by Miss Addams.)

A leader in the settlement movement suggests that the following periodicals should be taken by every settlement :

The Ethical World. London.
 Municipal Affairs. 52 William Street, New York City.
 Municipal Journal. London.
 The International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia.
 The American Journal of Sociology. Chicago.
 The Commons. Chicago.
 The Publications of the Christian Social Union. Boston.

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